

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, AND FOR THE RIGHT, AS WE UNDERSTAND THE RIGHT TO BE.

VOL. IV. No. 21.

J. J. BURKE.
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

Antioch, Illinois, Thursday Morning Jan. 22, 1891.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
STRICELY IN ADVANCE.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.
No. 2, 5:07 P. M.
No. 7, 10:10 A. M.
No. 8, 12:30 A. M.
GOING SOUTH.
No. 3, 5:03 A. M.
No. 4, 11:55 A. M.
No. 9, 12:30 P. M.
No. 10, 7:55 A. M.
AINS GIVEN STOP AT ANTIOCH.
Reference mark * Stop on signal.
During the Summer Season, all of the above
trains, run daily between Chicago and Wauke-
gan, except the Milk train, Nos. 9 and 10.
W. F. ZIGLER, Agt.

Antioch Home News.

Attend the teachers meeting in this village next Saturday.

A number of our people were in Chicago Saturday last on business.

There is talk of organizing a singing class in this village in the near future.

Mr. Cleaver, of Chicago, who recently purchased the Trieger farm as a caller on Thursday last.

The Antioch News and the Chicago weekly Inter Ocean or Journal are new subscribers, one year for \$1.80.

Andrew Herman Jr. started for West Superior, Wis. last week to complete the transfer of some of his lands at that place.

The carpenters have been busy for some time past putting in the selves and fitting up the interior of Williams Bros. new store which will soon be ready for occupancy.

Loon Lake has furnished our young people an abundance of good skating for some time past. It is not an uncommon thing to see an entire bus load of skaters on route for the lake.

The cold wave that was predicted for last week failed to materialize. What conscienceless fellows those weather prophets must be.

The few cold nights we have had recently made it necessary for our ice companies to employ men each night to keep the channels open.

The M. W. A. of Wauconda, will give their first annual reception at the M. W. A. Hall in that place on the coming Friday evening, Jan. 23.

The members of the Disciple Church commenced holding revival meetings on Monday last which they will conduct regularly for a week at least.

The carpenters have almost completed N. Pullen's new barn on Bocks addition. Mr. Pullen certainly has a nice building location and will commence work on his new residence in the spring.

The Millburn Fire Insurance Co. has made its annual report which shows that a number of the farmers in this vicinity have received benefits through it during the past year. The company has a prompt way of paying its obligations which has done much to establish it in its present enviable position.

In another column of the News an obituary notice of the death of Mrs. Walter Van Wie appears. For over a year Mrs. Van Wie had acted as our Silver Lake correspondent and was one of our most valued assistants in the collection of neighborhood news. So suddenly and unexpectedly does the human form pass from life to death that we can hardly realize that one, as it were from out the family circle, has passed over to the other side, and that the graphic pen has ceased to act when the spirit has flown away to the God that gave it life. Sorrowfully and sadly the News records her obituary—the kind words of a friend, which were to us the first intimation that a vacant place was left in our ranks; a void in her own home and family circle. To the sorrowing husband, family and friends, the News extends sincere sympathy, trusting that in that unseen world to which her spirit has fled, our loss may be her eternal gain.

Burlington is to have a grand masquerade ball Feb. 4th.

The taxes in Kenosha are just 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation.

Mr. C. Tiffany has been appointed administrator of the Charles Crittendon estate.

J. C. James & Son now carry a fine line of carpets in addition to their stock of furniture and other goods.

So far this winter it is not an uncommon sight to see cattle and sheep grazing in the fields throughout the entire day.

A young man, living not a hundred miles from Antioch, started for Chicago one day last week but found after he had boarded the train that the ticket he carried had become strangely metamorphosed and in fact bore a name other than his own. He never would have noticed this had not the conductor called his attention to it and suggested as a remedy that he pay his fare to the city or get off and admire the scenery at the next station. Our friend concluded to do the latter so got off and waited for the evening train from the city.

In view of the fact that we almost every week receive communications too late for publication, we would urge upon our correspondents the necessity of getting in their letters on time. The forms usually are closed about Wednesday noon of each week and communications received later than Wednesday morning are of a necessity crowded out. The poor printer is oft times blamed for the non-appearance of articles that would have been published had they been received on time.

On last Saturday morning this community was startled and saddened to learn of the sudden death, from child-birth, of Mrs. Charles McCreddie, at her home in this village. Deceased was a lady of many estimable virtues, and leaves a loving husband with four small children, and many friends and relatives to mourn her loss. The funeral was held at ten o'clock on Monday last from her late residence to the M. E. Church of this village and thence by train to the Libertyville cemetery where the remains were laid in their last earthly resting place. To the sorrowing husband and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this their deep affliction.

Gov. Peck, of Wis., says the Standard Democrat has received the following letter from F. N. Stewart, sentenced to State prison at Wau-pun for horse stealing: "In accordance with the customary courtesy, both in the past and present, where in all those holding state positions under a previous administration do voluntarily or otherwise proffer their several resignations to the new and incoming executive, and not being desirous of the distinction of being an exception to the general rule, nor tainted with a lack of due courtesy, I hereby tender to your excellency my voluntary resignation of the position and responsibilities, which I now hold and possess, and to which I was duly appointed and installed during the term of your honored predecessor. I was appointed to the position which I now possess by Judge Newman, at the city of LaCrosse, during the May term of the district court, in the year 1890; said appointment was for a term of three years, which would expire on or about Nov. 20, 1892. His honor's action in making the appointment I never fully approved of, and have never felt reconciled to the position which I have thus been called upon to fill. It would seem from the foregoing that not all of our humorists are outside of jail.

Attend the concert tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Anybody wishing to secure the services of an office boy, 15 years of age, can do so by addressing this office.

Vick's Floral Guide has once more found its way to our desk and is up to its usual standard of excellence. This firm of seedsmen have a good stock and believe in advertising the fact.

The picturesque tramp has nothing to complain of this winter but the scarcity of money. The walking is splendid and the weather is all that any man could wish for.

Messrs C. B. Harrison & Son having got their feed mill in perfect working order are prepared to do first class grinding on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week at reasonable rates.

Lounges, \$4.50, woven wire springs, \$1.75, chairs, 50 cents each, chamber suits (3 pieces) \$13.50, plush parlor suits, \$20.00, everything else at bed rock prices at J. C. James & Son's furniture store

The Independent Order of Good Templars will give an Avoirdupois Social at Chinn's hall in this village on next Monday evening, Jan. 20, 1891. The event will be pleasing to all and everybody is cordially invited to attend.

In Long Remembrance of Mrs. Walter Van Wie.

The friends of Mrs. Walter Van Wie have the heartfelt sympathy of the people of the community in the death of that kind and good natured lady. She was taken suddenly ill Dec. 20th and died Jan. 1st aged thirty years. She leaves many friends. Indeed every one who knew her was her friend, for she was very winsome in her ways. Many are the songs she used to sing for our amusement but she will sing to us no longer. We must submit, "For none return from these quiet shores, Who cross with the boatman cold and pale." The ceaseless march of time has brought round that inevitable hour from which none escape and which has taken from our midst one of our warmest friends. Seldom has a person made so warm a place in our hearts and memory as "Mate."

"A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God in His wisdom has recalled,
The boon His love had given;
And though the body slumbers here,
The soul is safe in Heaven."

A FRIEND.

OAKLAND ITEMS.

Mr. L. W. Lewis spent Sunday at the Argyle Farm as usual.

Be sure and take in the entertainment at Jones school Friday night Jan. 30.

Mr. William and Miss Sarah Nicol spent Saturday and Sunday at A. F. White's.

Charles Brya is recovering from the scarlet fever. He has been very sick.

Last Monday four horses went through the ice on Loon Lake, but fortunately were soon taken out.

A number of young people from Millburn surprised Miss Cora and Mr. David White Saturday night.

See that your doors and windows are securely locked at night. It is rumored that a robber was seen last Saturday night in this neighborhood.

The pupils of the Oakland school are becoming very patriotic. The stars and stripes will soon be seen waving as an emblem of their faith that our country cannot die. They are preparing for an entertainment Friday evening Jan. 30, the proceeds of which will go towards purchasing a flag.

New-comer.

Wisconsin Central Time Table. Trains arrive at and depart from Trevor, as follows:

NORTH. SOUTH.
No. 1... 12:45 a. m. No. 2... 4:02 a. m.
No. 3... 10:30 P. M. No. 4... 11:03 a. m.
No. 5... 5:14 P. M. No. 6... 11:53 a. m.
No. 7... 10:25 a. m. No. 8... 6:30 P. M.
No. 9... 7:20 P. M. No. 10... 7:20 a. m.

TREVOR, WIS.

N. Crowley has had another slight set back but nothing very serious for the present.

Sam Stewart and wife have gone to house keeping. May their days be many and their lives happy is the wish of all their friends.

There is quite a considerable sickness at the present time. Mrs. C. Proctor is quite sick but hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The weather is almost too fine and pleasant for winter. The roads were never more fine and the silvery moon could never shine more brightly than it has lately.

There has been quite a number fishing through the ice at Snooters Roost for a few days past, there was seven in the party. They had all the lake water they wanted and caught enough for one fish meal a day.

Quite a number of the members of Salem Lodge No. 42 I. O. O. F. wended their way through the quiet streets of Antioch (not the ancient city of that name) to the lodge room of Lake Lodge No. 723 which they helped in conferring the Initiatory Degree and spent a very pleasant evening with the Bros. of Lake Lodge.

LANCASTERVILLE.

James Lines went to Chicago last week.

Miss Kittie Tully returned from Waukegan Saturday.

Jas. Yore's new aerometer works like a charm.

The dance in the new store Saturday evening was well attended.

Miss Kittie Yore from Vernon, spent Saturday evening with friends at the station.

Miles Conway is having a large quantity of hay pressed. Miles is a good farmer and a hustler.

Come to the literary Saturday night. Come prepared to express your idea on The Soldier or Statesman.

Mark Corcoran is assistant station agent. Mark is a good boy and no doubt he will make his mark some day.

John Burns, Michael O'Mahoney and J. K. Orvis intend starting a sewing society soon. All will be invited.

Mr. John Lancaster who has recently returned from the wilds of wild Wisconsin, intends working in the Deering Binder Works in Chicago. John is a jovial lad and all will miss him.

There is nothing more new to write, and we have feeling enough for our readers not to write anything old. So good-bye, it will be your turn next time if you have not been mentioned before.

Michael H. O'Boyle is looking with blood in his eye for the correspondent who said he was a candidate for mayor. Michael said he would not care only the boys have been making him "set 'em up" ever since.

The literary Saturday evening was well attended as usual. Music, declamations etc. were given by members and visitors. The topic for discussion was "Whiskey and War." Mr. Thos. Doyle not only distinguished himself as an orator but also as a temperance lecturer. "Tom" wants a position on the detective force. Mr. Doyle's opponent screwed his voice up to a pitch where it peeled slivers off the rafters and sailed into the arguments. PEDRO.

Faithful To Every Duty.

WRITTEN FOR THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

I will undertake to draw a pen picture of one of the great men of the day in our town. Although he is not of a very great size, neither is he very old, but he is a gospel preacher from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. He is a plain man, both in looks and speech and he preaches the gospel very plain and in good English so that those who hear him may all understand, and may they understand and be benefitted thereby. Evidently he is not a Sunday Christian because he wears the very same kind of a smile on his face every day that he does on Sunday. Of course we all know that he comes there to preach the gospel. That is his business, and he preaches so plain that some call him an old fogey, but the reason they call him this is because they cannot stand the truth when it is preached to them. They want it chopped fine and something else mixed with it so that they may swallow it easy. But never-the-less come and hear him preach the gospel. He will preach every evening this week meeting beginning at 7 P. M. at the Disciple Church and may God bless his efforts is the prayer of the writer.

GRAY'S LAKE. RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION LAST WEEK.

Miss Sherwood of Lake Villa gave a concert at Gray's Lake last Friday night which concluded a very successful and pleasant series of music lessons by her. At the beginning of the term the students proposed that a concert be given at the close, and that after paying expenses the remainder of proceeds be divided equally between the teacher and the Church aid fund. Notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness &c. a fair audience listened to a concert hard to excel and well worthy the applause given it by all present. A. R. Riel acquitted himself nicely as master of ceremony.

Among those who did excellent work in speaking, singing &c. are Miss Lillie Sherwood and her two brothers, Raymond and Frank, Mrs. Thacker, Earl Harvey and sister Erma, Miss Lillie Darby, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. C. E. Harvey, Mrs. C. B. Harvey, Mr. Bain, Mr. Darby, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Fred Hook, A. R. Riel and wife, Ollie Morrill, Effie Kapple, Edith Harvey, Miss Cora Fenlon, F. Wood, Mr. Smith, Miss Sheltis and Berina Dombaki. In behalf of the class we thank our teacher for her laborious task which she so well performed under disadvantageous circumstances. We also thank Mr. C. M. Reid for his kindness and hospitality in granting us his hall &c., and lastly but not leastly we thank those who so kindly assisted the class in presenting so grand a concert as well as those who heard and applauded it.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. Mary Mc Gavig, Wife of Wm. Mc Gavig.

She has gone—our darling Mary
Left this world of sin and strife
Though her loving care seemed needed
As a mother, and a wife,
but the Angels brought a message,
Not in anger but in love,
"Leave your earth friends weeping
And follow us Above."
She has waited for the summons
Through long days and nights of pain,
Though you miss her presence sadly
To her, how great the gain.
Her body is now resting
In peace with Mother Earth
Her spirit will be with you
Till you reach your higher home

GRASS LAKE.

Another small snowstorm.

Miss Emma Yopp returned home Saturday from the city after a prolonged visit with friends.

C. B. Little has commenced drawing brick for the foundation of his new house on Ramakers addition.

There was a dance at the Ramaker House last Thursday night. Music was furnished by A. Herman and Son.

Will Hardwick, machinist, of Waukesha, has been visiting at his Aunts, Mrs. Chas. Blunt, during the past week.

Andrew Herman Jr. returned from Duluth last week and in company with his wife started for Florida where they will stay three or four months.

TAX NOTICE.

The tax collector will be at Millburn Mondays, Lake Villa Wednesdays and at the store of Ben Stone in Antioch on Saturdays of each week, after this date, prepared to receive the taxes for 1890.

A. J. Feller, Col., Jan. 23d '91.

SAW FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a ten-horse buzz saw in good order, which I will dispose of very reasonable. Call on or address Barney Trieger, Grass Lake, Ill.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to return thanks to our friends and neighbors for kind assistance and sympathy rendered us during the sickness and at the death of our husband and father.

Mrs. F. A. Brya and children, Antioch, Jan. 22d, 1891.

NOTICE.

Silver Lake, Wis., Jan. 17, '91.
I have this day sold to W. H. Morgan of Union Grove, Wis. all my interest in the firm of B. D. Dunning & Co. except the outstanding accounts. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts as we are anxious to close up the business as soon as possible. The new firm of Dixon & Morgan will carry on the business at the old stand. They have a full line of general merchandise including hardware, pumps &c. They are young men of good reputation and will spare no pains for the interest of their customers. Thanking you for your liberal patronage and wishing you prosperity, I remain Yours very truly B. D. Dunning.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to return my heartfelt thanks to the many kind neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted me at the death and burial of my wife, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart of Millburn for the kind deeds they so generously performed. Charles McCreddie.

Annual Statement of the Condition of the Millburn Mutual Insurance Company for 1890.

In force December 31st, 1890.	Policies	Insurance
1890	1931	2,500,000
Written in 1890.	401	605,005.
Total	2332	3,105,005
Expired, surrendered, and canceled.	434	307,016.
In force December 31st, 1890		2,834,589.
Income		
Rec'd from assessment		\$5103.35
" " Agents		556.80
" " Soc'y office		11.28
" " Assessment of 1890		7.10
Receipts of Assessment of 1890 to collect		4.21
Cash in treasury 1st 1890		548.68
Total		6,292.01
Disbursements		
Paid Losses		\$4335.05
" Salaries of officers		457.00
" Interest		185.76
" Printing and Postage		78.68
" for collecting Ass. of 1890		128.80
" Miscellaneous expenses		4.00
Cash in treasury to balance		697.00
Total		6,292.01
Dated at Millburn this 10th, day of Jan. 1891.		
James L. Thain, Pres.		
Edward P. Dodge Sec'y.		

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

The Legislative committee of the State Farmers' Alliance was in session at St. Paul, and proposed to establish a State agricultural bureau, believing that enough can be saved from the retrenchment in other departments to run this bureau, which is to furnish farmers facts relative to the grading and shipping of grain.

Des Moines expects to have a club in the Interstate League.

General S. V. Benet, chief of ordnance, United States army, will be placed on the retired list.

President Harrison approved the act for the erection of a new public building at Sioux City, Iowa.

Englishmen have offered \$3,000,000 for the Durango Mining company plant, located in New Mexico.

Twenty-five gamblers of Camargo, Ill., are on trial at Tuscola, and are making a bitter fight.

Charles City, Iowa, has made final agreements to secure the German college to be removed from Galena, Ill.

At Denver, Col., Police Inspector Hawley, who was shot by Harry McCoy during a discussion over the legislative trouble, died.

Attorney General Miller has announced his decision that maple sugar made prior to July 1 was not entitled to a bounty under the new law.

Articles of incorporation of the Hydro-pneumatic Power company at Chicago, capital \$12,000,000, to manufacture machines, were filed with the Secretary of State of Illinois.

At Mankato it was discovered that one Powlinson, a Sunday-school superintendent, had embezzled about \$3,000 from his employer and had defrauded numerous friends of smaller amounts. Powlinson has disappeared.

Mrs. Maggie Hughes, living with her husband in Kansas City, was found dead in bed. Her husband was arrested, charged with having killed and beaten her to death. The body was covered with bruises and several ribs were broken.

F. L. Pillemer, who attempted to kill Maena Stone and his wife at Marshalltown last November, was indicted for assault with intent to kill, and is held in \$5,000.

A party of thirty young Swedish people leave Omaha to-day for Shanghai, China, where they become missionaries of the Swedish Evangelical church. Another party of fifteen leave next month.

The charter of the Kansas and Missouri Railway to build a railroad from Booneville, Mo., to Topeka, Kan., with a capital of \$5,000,000, was filed with the Secretary of State of Kansas Friday.

Mrs. Julia Dunn, of Erie, Pa., received \$500 damages in her suit for false imprisonment against Ezra Cooper, a banker. She sued for \$100,000.

Business failures throughout the country during the past seven days number 411, as compared with 403 the preceding week, and 330 for the corresponding period last year.

Crowds are attending the trial at Terre Haute, Ind., of Ethel Towne for forgery. Rulings of the judge seem to favor the prosecution.

At Lehigh, I. T., Mrs. Mattie Hatcher, a poverty stricken widow, choked her two little boys, aged 4 and 6 years to death and then, with them in her arms, jumped into the spring which supplies the town with water.

Green Watson, white, shot and instantly killed Frank Watson, colored cook on the steamer Belle Crockett, near Texarkana, Ark., because the latter, who was waiting on the table, when asked for butter said there was none.

The State Insurance Department of New York reports that should the affairs of the Fidelity and Casualty company be wound up at once policy holders would receive 100 cents on the dollar, but that the stockholders would not fare so well.

The Rev. J. T. Riley, who had been on trial before an M. E. church committee for two weeks, was found guilty at Pittsburg of imprudence and immoral conduct in alienating the affections of the wife of W. T. Minnick, at Braddock, Pa.

All saloonkeepers in Missouri Valley, Iowa, have been notified by the grand jury and arrested.

The Southern Michigan Fish and Game Protective association held its first annual meeting at Battle Creek, Mich.

C. C. Judy was elected president of the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' association at Springfield.

The Whisky Trust declared a monthly dividend of half of 1 per cent.

At the meeting of the directors of the Iowa Agricultural Society the date of the next annual State Fair was fixed at Aug. 23 to Sept. 5.

It is reported from Mount Carmel, Ill., that the ship has been completed, and that it will be sent to Chicago and exhibited.

For years past the southern portion of Burlington, Iowa, has been a scene of frequent incendiary fires. The incendiary, who is supposed to be a monomaniac, was discovered in the act, but evaded both identification and capture.

A mortgage for \$100,000,000 was filed in the register's office at Jersey City, N. J., by Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, of New York. The instrument is a lien on all the properties recently acquired by the sugar trust.

Gen. Miles telegraphed the Washington authorities that "consider the war at an end, and that 'a more complete submission to the military power has never been made by any Indians.'"

J. W. O'Hare and J. T. McCool, living near Smith Center, Kan., while drunk drove over an embankment into a snow-drift, where they remained twenty-four hours. O'Hare was so badly frozen that he died.

Lieutenant James Mann died at Fort Riley, Kan., from the effects of a wound received in the recent Indian battle at Wounded Knee.

A State convention of negroes has been called to meet on the 27th inst., at Topeka, Kan. The object is to recommend that the educational law be so amended as to admit negroes to all of the schools.

The flour output at Minneapolis last week was 110,070 barrels, against 114,930 barrels the preceding week. The market is slow, but no change in price is noted.

The 11 months old baby of Oscar M. Spurr, living near Baltimore, Md., was relieved of thirty-six different articles which he had swallowed surreptitiously, including several buttons, eight tacks, four needles, and eighteen pins. It is believed he will recover.

MR. HOAR'S PET MEASURE.

IT CAUSES AN ALL NIGHT SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Senators Sparring for Time Against the Election Bill—A Reminder of Roscoe Conkling's Day.

When the election bill came up in the Senate Mr. Hoar sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article from the Anglo-Saxon Churchman of Little Rock, Ark., whose manager, he said he was informed, was a conscientious and intelligent gentleman of great respectability. He supposed if he were to rise in his place and make any one of the half-dozen statements found in the article he should encounter a very heated and angry reply. One statement in the article was that stuffing ballot-boxes and bulldozing negroes were making scandalous and ruinous use of the money of the nation, and another was that the plan laid down in the new constitution of Mississippi (the reading or intelligence test) was a transparent piece of humbug and would not defeat the negro vote unless fraud was practiced.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said the writer of the article, Mr. Carnochan, was not a Southern man, but had gone to Arkansas a few years ago from Cincinnati. He was a truthful, well-meaning man, but he had not been long enough on the ground to understand the matter and, therefore, his opinion was worth no more than that of the Senator from Massachusetts or that of any other poorly informed man on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pasco made an argument in opposition to the bill, and then yielded to Mr. Wolcott, who moved an adjournment.

Mr. Fry demanded the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote was yeas 27, nays 32, Messrs. Stewart and Wolcott being the only Republicans voting aye.

The pairs announced were Wolcott and Chandler, Call and Pittsburg, Colquhoun and Daves, Daniel and Squire, Faulkner and Quay.

The question was taken on Mr. Hoar's motion to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table. The amendment provides that the supervisors, canvassers, and all election officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not as judicial officers. It was agreed to—yeas, 50, nays, 20.

PEACE AT PINE RIDGE.

The Hostiles at Last Come Into the Agency.

The entire Indian camp is striding into Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota. Gen. Miles is now custodian of something like 4,000 men, women and children. The people to the north were struck at dawn and the Indians began the march into the agency. The view of the march was inspiring. On the right line was a skirmish line of 200 mounted bucks. Inside was a line of foot skirmishers taking position in a way that shows they have learned lessons from the soldiers.

While everything looks like peace, the Indians have now a better position than ever before if they choose to stampede. Some of the bucks told an Indian scout that in their present place they had the agency at their mercy. This is probably bravado, and, indeed, born of the fact that being conquered they want to make a last show of spirit.

HINTS OF A SCANDAL.

Demand for an Investigation of the Minnesota Penitentiary's Affairs.

According to a St. Paul dispatch Mr. Keyes of Winona threw a firebrand in the House of Representatives in the shape of a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to at once investigate the management of the State prison at Stillwater during the last two years, to inquire into the contract between the State and the Minnesota Thresher company, and to report the reason for the recent sudden retirement of Warden Randall. The resolution was adopted. Scandalous rumors have been afloat in regard to prison management for two months, and the committee is expected to unearth a big sensation.

WISSMAN WILL RETIRE.

Emin Pasha and Herr Soden to Govern German East Africa.

London Dispatch: The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says it appears settled that Emin Pasha is to be Governor of the western portion of German East Africa, including the lake territory, and Herr Soden to be governor over the remainder. Baron Wissman will probably retire or be sent to settle affairs in West Africa. He is displeased because he was not appointed head of the new colonial department.

Hobbed a Mail Pouch.

Springfield, Mo., telegram: The fact that a heavily filled mail pouch from Kansas City was stolen from the depot platform at Nichols Junction on Jan. 4 has just leaked out. The pouch contained over 5,000 letters and forty-six registered packages. The empty pouch was found on the river bank near the station. It is supposed the robbers secured a considerable amount of money from the registered packages. There is no clue.

Demand of the Knights.

Albany, N. Y., telegram: The Knights of Labor assemblies of this State adopted resolutions, some of which are parallel with the Farmers' league at Syracuse. The Knights want a national department of labor and a Cabinet place for its head, government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, mines, etc., and weekly payment of government employees.

Probable Suicide of a Trainer.

At Lexington, Ky., William T. Snyder, the breeder and trainer of trotters, fatally shot himself on his farm near North Middletown, Bourbon County. No cause can be assigned for the deed.

STANFORD RE-ELECTED.

California Returns Him to the United States Senate.

A Sacramento dispatch says the Senate and Assembly balloted to-day for United States Senator to succeed Leland Stanford.

California Returns Him to the United States Senate.

The vote in the Assembly resulted: Stanford (Rep.) 59; Stephen White, of Los Angeles (Dem.) 18. In the Senate the vote was Stanford, 27; White 12. The Legislature will declare the election in joint session to-morrow.

CAN'T COMPETE WITH OUR HOGS.

Canadian Packers Howling for More Protection Against the United States.

A Toronto dispatch says that when the tariff changes were announced last year Canada pork-packers estimated that the duty imposed on pork would be something like \$6 per barrel, and this they thought would enable them to compete successfully with their American confreres, but their success has not materialized, and its failure to do so is alleged to be due to the interpretation of the tariff by the Minister of Customs and obtained a snap interpretation that, excepting hams, all barreled pork in brine, not exceeding sixteen pieces to the barrel, could come in under the 1½ cent rate. This rate is one-half per cent per pound less than under the old tariff, and the tariff legislation, instead of according the Canadian packer more protection, gave the Canadian market almost entirely to the American packer.

COLLAPSE OF OHIO GAS FIELDS.

Six Thousand Fires Go Out in Columbus—A Big Loss.

Columbus, Ohio, has been without a single natural gas fire for some days and numerous cases of great inconvenience are reported on account of the sudden cut off of the supply. The flow was stopped and 6,000 fires went out. The company says that in all probability the gas will never be turned on again, as the supply will not be sufficient for practical use. In speaking of the value of the plant of the company the superintendent said he did not regard it as worth \$1 at the present meter rate for gas. The company has planted in the streets of Columbus and the pipe lines to the gas-fields \$1,100,000, but this cannot be made to yield a revenue to the operators at the present rate.

LOTS OF BOGUS LYMPH.

Very Little Genuine Koch Liquid Received in America.

In New York the impression prevails that bogus lymph is being received in this country, and in many instances prominent physicians have declared that but few bottles of genuine lymph have ever reached New York. A prominent physician, who is performing inoculations daily, said that he had just seen a catalogue from Dr. Koch stating that most of the lymph claimed to have been received in this city was bogus, and that a rigid examination would be instituted upon the arrival of Koch's representative.

JUDGE BROWN'S SUCCESSOR.

Henry E. Swann Nominated by President Harrison.

A Washington dispatch says the President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Henry H. Swann of Michigan, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Michigan, vice Henry B. Brown, resigned, and Robert E. Hanley of Texas, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Texas.

PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE.

Nine Persons Drowned in the Seine by Breaching Through the Ice.

Paris cablegram: A party of nine persons in attempting to cross the Seine on the ice this morning broke through and all were drowned. The authorities had forbidden people to cross the ice, but the order was recklessly disobeyed.

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

Fate of the Crew of a Schooner Wrecked Near Bay Island.

The City of Dallas, just arrived at New Orleans from Puerto Cortez, and brings news of the wrecking of a schooner between the Bay Islands and Cayman. Fourteen lives were lost, including Capt. Kirk Connell.

Want Them to Go Back to Washington.

A dispatch from Pierre, S. D., says a resolution was referred to a committee calling on Senators Pettigrew and Moody and Congressmen Gifford and Pickler, who are all here, to return to their duties at Washington, as there were important measures awaiting their attention and votes there, such as the Silver bill. They will not return probably until after the Senatorial question is settled on or after Jan. 20.

Eloped With a 15-Year-Old Girl.

A Fort Dodge, Ia., special says James Butler, a railroad man of this place, and Mary Davis, a 15-year-old school girl, eloped a few days ago. They were arrested at Boonerville, Mo. The girl's parents will prosecute Butler for abduction.

Will Discuss Anarchism.

From Berna it is reported that the Bundesrat, or federal council, has been officially notified of the intention of the powers to hold an international congress here during the present year, when the subject of anarchism will be fully discussed.

PROF. KOCH'S LYMPH.

THE DOCTOR MAKES KNOWN ITS INGREDIENTS.

It is Composed of Pure Generated Tuberculous Bacilli in a Solution of Glycerine.

Berlin Cablegram: According to his promise, Dr. Koch has revealed the secret of his remedy for consumption in the Medical Journal. The lymph is composed of pure generated tuberculous bacilli in a solution of glycerine, which forms 40 to 50 per cent of the compound. The substance is a derivative from albumen, but not (as albumen) that agent contains a mass of necrotic substances, attacking even sound tissues.

Professor Koch, in his communication making known the composition of the famous curative lymph, says:

So far as I have been able to review the many statements published and communications received, my indications have been fully and completely confirmed. The general consensus of the opinions thus expressed is that the remedy has a specific effect upon the tubercular issues and is, therefore, applicable as a very delicate and sure agent for the discovery of latent and the diagnosis of doubtful tubercular processes. Most of the reports received agree that many of the patients have shown more or less pronounced improvements. In a few cases even a cure has been effected.

INGALLS ON SILVER.

The Kansas Senator Discusses the Financial Question.

Washington special: According to the arrangement made on Wednesday the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the financial bill immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Ingalls took the floor and said that there were two portentous evils which menaced the safety, if they did not endanger the existence, of the republic. The first was ignorance, the second, degraded, apathetic suffrage—suffrage contaminated by the sewage of decayed nations; suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the South; suffrage impure and corrupt, apathetic and indifferent in the great cities of the North; so that it was doubtful to his mind whether for half a century there had been a Presidential election in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whole body of the American people.

He then referred to the newspaper interview had with him several months ago, in which he had said that the golden rule and the decalogue had no place in an American campaign. It seemed superfluous to explain that in that utterance he was not enunciating a doctrine, but describing a condition. His statement was a statement of fact; not an announcement of faith. But many revered and eminent divines, many distinguished editors, many ingenious orators, perverted this utterance into a personal accusation of impurity in politics. He did not complain. It was as the world went, legitimate political warfare. But it was an illustration of the truth, that the golden rule and the decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns.

Referring to the late election, he said that it was neither a Republican defeat nor a Democratic victory. It was a great upsurge independent of and superior to both political parties. It was a crisis that might become a catastrophe. It was a peaceful revolution.

SHOT DEAD AT THE ALTAR.

A Bride Killed in Church by an Unknown Assassin.

In Marion county, fifty miles east of this place, says a Jasper, Ala., dispatch, a bride was shot dead at the altar of the marriage altar. George Estes and Fannie Hogan were married at a country church in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Just as the ceremony was concluded a shot was fired through a window, and the bride fell dead with a load of buckshot in her body. A discarded lover who once told Miss Hogan she should never marry any one else is suspected of the murder.

MARKET REPORT.

CHICAGO.

BEVES—Extra 1,400 lb. 5.50; 2,700 lb. 5.40; 4,000 lb. 5.30; 5,300 lb. 5.20; 6,600 lb. 5.10; 7,900 lb. 5.00; 9,200 lb. 4.90; 10,500 lb. 4.80; 11,800 lb. 4.70; 13,100 lb. 4.60; 14,400 lb. 4.50; 15,700 lb. 4.40; 17,000 lb. 4.30; 18,300 lb. 4.20; 19,600 lb. 4.10; 20,900 lb. 4.00; 22,200 lb. 3.90; 23,500 lb. 3.80; 24,800 lb. 3.70; 26,100 lb. 3.60; 27,400 lb. 3.50; 28,700 lb. 3.40; 30,000 lb. 3.30; 31,300 lb. 3.20; 32,600 lb. 3.10; 33,900 lb. 3.00; 35,200 lb. 2.90; 36,500 lb. 2.80; 37,800 lb. 2.70; 39,100 lb. 2.60; 40,400 lb. 2.50; 41,700 lb. 2.40; 43,000 lb. 2.30; 44,300 lb. 2.20; 45,600 lb. 2.10; 46,900 lb. 2.00; 48,200 lb. 1.90; 49,500 lb. 1.80; 50,800 lb. 1.70; 52,100 lb. 1.60; 53,400 lb. 1.50; 54,700 lb. 1.40; 56,000 lb. 1.30; 57,300 lb. 1.20; 58,600 lb. 1.10; 59,900 lb. 1.00; 61,200 lb. .90; 62,500 lb. .80; 63,800 lb. .70; 65,100 lb. .60; 66,400 lb. .50; 67,700 lb. .40; 69,000 lb. .30; 70,300 lb. .20; 71,600 lb. .10; 72,900 lb. .00; 74,200 lb. .00; 75,500 lb. .00; 76,800 lb. .00; 78,100 lb. .00; 79,400 lb. .00; 80,700 lb. .00; 82,000 lb. .00; 83,300 lb. .00; 84,600 lb. .00; 85,900 lb. .00; 87,200 lb. .00; 88,500 lb. .00; 89,800 lb. .00; 91,100 lb. .00; 92,400 lb. .00; 93,700 lb. .00; 95,000 lb. .00; 96,300 lb. .00; 97,600 lb. .00; 98,900 lb. .00; 100,200 lb. .00; 101,500 lb. .00; 102,800 lb. .00; 104,100 lb. .00; 105,400 lb. .00; 106,700 lb. .00; 108,000 lb. .00; 109,300 lb. .00; 110,600 lb. .00; 111,900 lb. .00; 113,200 lb. .00; 114,500 lb. .00; 115,800 lb. .00; 117,100 lb. .00; 118,400 lb. .00; 119,700 lb. .00; 121,000 lb. .00; 122,300 lb. .00; 123,600 lb. .00; 124,900 lb. .00; 126,200 lb. .00; 127,500 lb. .00; 128,800 lb. .00; 130,100 lb. .00; 131,400 lb. .00; 132,700 lb. .00; 134,000 lb. .00; 135,300 lb. .00; 136,600 lb. .00; 137,900 lb. .00; 139,200 lb. .00; 140,500 lb. .00; 141,800 lb. .00; 143,100 lb. .00; 144,400 lb. .00; 145,700 lb. .00; 147,000 lb. .00; 148,300 lb. .00; 149,600 lb. .00; 150,900 lb. .00; 152,200 lb. .00; 153,500 lb. .00; 154,800 lb. .00; 156,100 lb. .00; 157,400 lb. .00; 158,700 lb. .00; 160,000 lb. .00; 161,300 lb. .00; 162,600 lb. .00; 163,900 lb. .00; 165,200 lb. .00; 166,500 lb. .00; 167,800 lb. .00; 169,100 lb. .00; 170,400 lb. .00; 171,700 lb. .00; 173,000 lb. .00; 174,300 lb. .00; 175,600 lb. .00; 176,900 lb. .00; 178,200 lb. .00; 179,500 lb. .00; 180,800 lb. .00; 182,100 lb. .00; 183,400 lb. .00; 184,700 lb. .00; 186,000 lb. .00; 187,300 lb. .00; 188,600 lb. .00; 189,900 lb. .00; 191,200 lb. .00; 192,500 lb. .00; 193,800 lb. .00; 195,100 lb. .00; 196,400 lb. .00; 197,700 lb. .00; 199,000 lb. .00; 200,300 lb. .00; 201,600 lb. .00; 202,900 lb. .00; 204,200 lb. .00; 205,500 lb. .00; 206,800 lb. .00; 208,100 lb. .00; 209,400 lb. .00; 210,700 lb. .00; 212,000 lb. .00; 213,300 lb. .00; 214,600 lb. .00; 215,900 lb. .00; 217,200 lb. .00; 218,500 lb. .00; 219,800 lb. .00; 221,100 lb. .00; 222,400 lb. .00; 223,700 lb. .00; 225,000 lb. .00; 226,300 lb. .00; 227,600 lb. .00; 228,900 lb. .00; 230,200 lb. .00; 231,500 lb. .00; 232,800 lb. .00; 234,100 lb. .00; 235,400 lb. .00; 236,700 lb. .00; 238,000 lb. .00; 239,300 lb. .00; 240,600 lb. .00; 241,900 lb. .00; 243,200 lb. .00; 244,500 lb. .00; 245,800 lb. .00; 247,100 lb. .00; 248,400 lb. .00; 249,700 lb. .00; 251,000 lb. .00; 252,300 lb. .00; 253,600 lb. .00; 254,900 lb. .00; 256,200 lb. .00; 257,500 lb. .00; 258,800 lb. .00; 260,100 lb. .00; 261,400 lb. .00; 262,700 lb. .00; 264,000 lb. .00; 265,300 lb. .00; 266,600 lb. .00; 267,900 lb. .00; 269,200 lb. .00; 270,500 lb. .00; 271,800 lb. .00; 273,100 lb. .00; 274,400 lb. .00; 275,700 lb. .00; 277,000 lb. .00; 278,300 lb. .00; 279,600 lb. .00; 280,900 lb. .00; 282,200 lb. .00; 283,500 lb. .00; 284,800 lb. .00; 286,100 lb. .00; 287,400 lb. .00; 288,700 lb. .00; 290,000 lb. .00; 291,300 lb. .00; 292,600 lb. .00; 293,900 lb. .00; 295,200 lb. .00; 296,500 lb. .00; 297,800 lb. .00; 299,100 lb. .00; 300,400 lb. .00; 301,700 lb. .00; 303,000 lb. .00; 304,300 lb. .00; 305,600 lb. .00; 306,900 lb. .00; 308,200 lb. .00; 309,500 lb. .00; 310,800 lb. .00; 312,100 lb. .00; 313,400 lb. .00; 314,700 lb. .00; 316,000 lb. .00; 317,300 lb. .00; 318,600 lb. .00; 319,900 lb. .00; 321,200 lb. .00; 322,500 lb. .00; 323,800 lb. .00; 325,100 lb. .00; 326,400 lb. .00; 327,700 lb. .00; 329,000 lb. .00; 330,300 lb. .00; 331,600 lb. .00; 332,900 lb. .00; 334,200 lb. .00; 335,500 lb. .00; 336,800 lb. .00; 338,100 lb. .00; 339,400 lb. .00; 340,700 lb. .00; 342,000 lb. .00; 343,300 lb. .00; 344,600 lb. .00; 345,900 lb. .00; 347,200 lb. .00; 348,500 lb. .00; 349,800 lb. .00; 351,100 lb. .00; 352,400 lb. .00; 353,700 lb. .00; 355,000 lb. .00; 356,300 lb. .00; 357,600 lb. .00; 358,900 lb. .00; 360,200 lb. .00; 361,500 lb. .00; 362,800 lb. .00; 364,100 lb. .00; 365,400 lb. .00; 366,700 lb. .00; 368,000 lb. .00; 369,300 lb. .00; 370,600 lb. .00; 371,900 lb. .00; 373,200 lb. .00; 374,500 lb. .00; 375,800 lb. .00; 377,100 lb. .00; 378,400 lb. .00; 379,700 lb. .00; 381,000 lb. .00; 382,300 lb.

THE CAMP FIRE.

REVIVING SOME INCIDENTS OF THE LATE REBELLION.

Military Matters and Items of Interest to the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans.

Hoping that out of the 5,000 men that participated in the raid around Atlanta, with Kilpatrick, there are some yet alive, I submit this brief account of the affair, trusting that it will be the means of bringing out other accounts. We left Cross Keys Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock p. m., and marched around to the right of Atlanta about three miles, when we came to a halt. We went into camp and remained all the next day (18th) until nearly sundown, when we were ordered to mount and form in line. When informed by the commanding officers of the object of the raid, they stated that if there were any that were not willing to give their lives in the attempt, they would have the privilege to rein back out of line three paces. There were a few that reined back, but they claimed their horses were not capable of the undertaking. When everything was ready we again started out. Soon after dark we were fired on by the rebel pickets. We returned the fire and dismounted one of them. On coming up to him we found him badly wounded. I saw, by the moonlight, in the road, a revolver that the Southern soldier had dropped. I dismounted and picked it up. I brought it home, where it is preserved as a war relic. We went on and tore up about twenty miles of the Montgomery & Great Western railroad; thence on to Jonesboro. After demolishing more railroad and burning the enemy's commissaries, we proceeded toward Lovejoy Station, which place we did not quite reach, the rebels having a trap set for us. They let the advance guard pass, then, as the advance column came up, poured in a volley of musketry from the dense woods; but did not do much harm, only stampeding the horses and riders for a little while. We soon became organized, only to find out that we were completely surrounded by Hood's forces. Hood sent a delegation to Kilpatrick, asking for an unconditional surrender. Kilpatrick's answer was: "I'll give you ten minutes' time to get outside of our lines!"

With a salute the delegation of Confederates started back as fast as their horses could run. In the meantime Kilpatrick gave the order:

"Draw sabre! Forward, trot! Gallop! charge!"

We charged through their artillery, captured all their guns, and spiked such as we did not take along. We lost about three hundred men in the charge. It soon began to rain so hard that everything was filling with water. We had a narrow river to cross, it being so deep our horses had to swim, and the water running so swiftly that it swept horse and rider down the stream. Some men and horses were drowned in the attempt to cross. We got back inside our lines on the 21st, badly used up for the want of sleep and dry clothes.—P. R. Egolph, 1st O. V. Cav., in National Tribune.

The Surrender of the Commune.

On May 22, 1871, it was generally known that the "Versaillais," as they were called, had entered the capital. Then opened the gloomiest page in the history of France. On one side were the vandals of the commune, doing their best to burn Paris to the ground, murdering innocent hostages, unchaining all the horrors of civil war; exhibiting all the horrors, every act of ferocity and cowardice, into which human nature when unrestrained will rush. On the other side were the troops, irritated by the struggle, humiliated by the duty that had fallen upon them, exasperated by so many horrors. Torrents of fratricidal blood deluged the pavement of the great French city. While the struggle was going on, there could be seen arriving at Versailles, escorted by the soldiers, gangs of prisoners, the savage rabble who had plundered and spread conflagration, and who, in blind obedience to their leaders, had committed unparalleled acts of barbarism. They arrived on the great Place d'Armes, under a bright and broiling sun. The perspiration ran from their faces, blackened with gunpowder and dust. Their clothes were in tatters, smelling of smoke and petroleum. There were women, with features distorted by hatred and anger; precocious children, casting a stealthy look around them; and old men, crushed by defeat, with patches of clotted blood on their white hair and beards, marking them out as apostles of revolution. Some, who had been jolted amidst the lumber heaped on the carts, were taken out and put flat on the ground. They lay, stiff and motionless, with their eyes wide open and staring, as if after a long fit of madness, they had lost all consciousness of an outer world. The captives were separated into groups, and sent to improvised prisons, where an attempt was made to shelter this army of disorder. They had added shame to defeat, who had with fire and sword ravaged Paris.

It will be for the historian to tell with calm serenity what occurred on those momentous days of grief and discouragement. It has been a great source of regret to me that circumstances retained me at Versailles, and that I could not from day to day watch close at hand the execrable misdeeds, the infamous enterprises of these ignorant reformers, who, for the enjoyment of a temporary triumph, gave the reins to human passions without examining the problems they raised, and without even making an attempt to solve them.—De Blowitz, in Harper's Magazine.

A Romance of Sedan.

The once famous Countess de Mercy Argenteau, whose death was recently announced, was born at Caraman-Chimay, and Belgium has rarely produced either so beautiful or so talented a woman as Elizabeth, Countess of Caraman-Chimay. The Imperial family of France in prosperity or adversity possessed no truer or more faithful friend, and up to the last she was wont to wear a necklace of three rows of the purest pearls given her by the Emperor.

When Napoleon surrendered at Sedan he requested Count de Mercy Argenteau to burn the whole of his carriage. The only relic of this melancholy commission preserved at the Chateau of Argenteau on the Moselle is a panel bearing the Imperial monogram. While detained at Wilhelmshohe the captive monarch begged the cleverest woman of his court to come to him and it was to her sympathetic ear that he poured out a scheme for signing an advantageous peace with Prussia after his army had been restored to him.

Napoleon concluded by earnestly begging the Countess to convey a letter from him to the Prussian Crown Prince. Protected by a safe-conduct from Bismarck, and leaving her lady's maid behind her at Strasburg, she set out without a moment's delay on her solitary and perilous journey northward. She was compelled to pass one night in an ambulance wagon, where she was carefully looked after by a German nurse, who ultimately proved to be like a Princess in disguise. Having reached Versailles she introduced herself to the Crown Prince by reminding him of the very different circumstances under which they had once opened a ball at Wiesbaden.

The future Emperor listened courteously to her impassioned pleading, but replied that the best interests of Germany forbade the granting of the request and compliance with Napoleon's proposal, even if he had been able to oblige her personally. She left his quarters almost brokenhearted.—Banner of Light.

The Captain's Mistake.

Sergeant-Major Martin tells a story of an Irish captain of his, Captain Patrick O'Flaherty, that would have told well of Horacio Greoley. The captain had risen from the ranks during the civil war; he was a devout Catholic, a military martinet and a rigid temperance man; but he was weak in his spelling. Some drunkenness occurring in the regiment, the captain ordered the grog stopped. Of course, this created discontent among the men, and finally one of them appealed for permission to buy liquor on the ground of illness.

"Is it sick ye are?" said the captain, suspiciously. "Sure, whiskey'll only make ye wor-r-so."

"No, captain, the applicant replied, with all possible deference. "When I'm affected this way a little whiskey relieves me at once."

"A little, is it?" said the captain. "Well, ye shall have a little," and he accordingly wrote this order:

"Give Private Jones of Company A one gill of whiskey."

The sutler looked at the order and then at the soldier. "What have you got to hold your gill?" said he.

Private Jones was quick-witted. "That's so," she he, scratching his head reflectively. "Can't you lend me a demijohn?" "Not a john, my boy," said the sutler. "Hold on, then, until I borrow some canteens." Back he came in a few minutes and got his gill good measure in his own and his comrades' canteens. That evening the tents of Company A were the scene of a wild hilarity, and the next morning Captain O'Flaherty was in a great rage about additional cases of drunkenness. Furious he rushed to the sutler. "Who authorized you to furnish that liquor?" he demanded. "I obeyed your order," said the sutler, calmly, exhibiting the document. "My order?" repeated the captain. "That was for a gill—g-I-L." "What's a gill?" said the sutler, with supreme contempt. "I never heard of a gill of whiskey." The captain overlooked the drunkenness and never wrote any more prescriptions.—Ex.

In Early Kansas Days.

All along the outer margin of the reservation were grouped the camps of emigrants; not many of them, but enough to present a curious and picturesque sight. There were a few tents, but most of the emigrants slept in or under their wagons. There were no women or children in these camps, and the hardy men had been so well seasoned by their past experiences, journeying to this far western part of the territory, that they did not mind the exposure of sleeping on the ground and under the open skies. Soldiers from the fort, off duty and curious to hear the news from the outer world, came lounging around the camps, and chatted with the emigrants in that cool, superior manner that marks the private soldier when he meets a civilian on an equal footing, away from the haunts of men.

The boys regarded these uniformed military servants of the Government of the United States with great respect, and even with some awe. These, they thought to themselves, were the men who were to fight Indians, to protect the border, and to keep back the rising tide of hostilities that might, if it were not for them, sweep down upon the feeble Territory and even inundate the whole western country.—Noah Brooks, in St. Nicholas.

From the German.

Mother—Ella, you have been playing all the afternoon with those toy soldiers. That's not a proper amusement for a big girl like you.

Daughter—But, mamma, I am not playing with the soldiers. I picked out the officers and played with them.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

SUGGESTIONS SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Importance of Keeping Boys on the Farm—Winter Care of Stock—Selling Wheat and Flour—Keep Your Stock Well Bedded—Household.

Boys on the Farm.

"A farm without a boy would soon come to grief," say what you will about the general usefulness of boys. It appears to me that many farmers do not appreciate the work they do, nor give them all the credit they deserve. A famous writer says that it is quite easy to be a boy, but that it takes a great deal of practice to be a good one; and this seems especially true of farmer boys. The term "good boy" is not easily defined, for in one community it means one thing, in another, something quite different. In general, however, this term is applied to boys who are obedient and submissive. But from an agricultural point of view this forms but the smallest part of its meaning. Here, besides willingness to obey promptly and a general good behavior, he must work—do a great deal and do it well. Unless he combines these qualities, he can hardly hope to be classed as a "good boy."

It is largely due, no doubt, to the rigid requirements imposed on their early lives, that many truly great men can trace the beginning of their greatness to the influences and discipline of some lonely plantation. As a rule, farmer boys do not enjoy the privileges and advantages that other boys enjoy; yet despite this fact many a farmer boy laboring under adverse circumstances, has fought his way to the front. Look around you and you will find among the most successful of your acquaintances, men who suffered many hardships and privations during their early lives. Such men have filled with credit positions of the greatest responsibility. It is a noticeable fact that courage, self-reliance and perseverance are the distinguishing traits of character of such men. It is said that life is what we make it, and while this may be true in a great measure, it is also true that our surroundings exercise a wonderful influence on our character, on its physical, moral and intellectual sides.

It is unnecessary to allude to men who were born and bred in the "backwoods," received their primary education in a little log school house in some out-of-the-way place and finally rose to eminence. Any one who has ever read the lives of noted men can name such men. At the present day many of our civil officers and professional men point with pride to the rustic scenes—scenes of their boyhood days. But as a rule, farmer boys feel little satisfaction and less amusement in their situation. And if we consider the numerous duties that usually devolve upon them and their condition generally, we could hardly expect it to be otherwise.

Winter Care of Stock.

A great deal of cruelty is thoughtlessly inflicted upon the animals in wintering them. Sheep are the only domesticated animals that do not require careful wintering in well-protected barns or sheds. Nature has provided them with a covering in their pelts and fleeces which defies storms and winds. Too close confinement of sheep, however, engenders the rot, which often reduces the flock to one-half its original size. The open range is necessary for the health and comfort of these animals, but some sort of protected shed or pen should also be provided for them so that they can go under it if they choose. But more harm is done among sheep in too close confinement than in letting them have the full benefit of an open range.

The milk cows and horses, however, are not thus protected by nature, and they must have good attention in the winter. Enough has been said about tight, warm and well-ventilated barns and stables, but there is another kind of protection which the stock need. On fair, cold days they do not want to be cooped up in the barns, but should be allowed to get some of the sunshine and fresh air. Exercise is conducive to their health, and the more they can get out of this better will their health be preserved. Cows especially should be kept outside until they are thoroughly broken, and daily exercise is absolutely necessary for their well-being.

Out stock should have some sort of shelter to go to at any time, and yet be able to get fresh air and race about freely. A rude shelter of corn stalks and wheat straw can easily be made in one corner of the lot. Make two walls of posts and rails, running east and west, and about ten feet apart. Cover these with wheat straw, and the top with cornstalks. This makes an effective shelter for the horses on cold days, and they will frequently stand on the south side of the wall to sun themselves in the daytime. The double walls will protect them from the cold, northerly winds, and the fresh air and sun will be greatly enjoyed by them. Stock is never well wintered unless the feed and water are given to them properly.

Selling Wheat as Flour.

It is the practice of some farmers to have their wheat made into flour, and have it sold thus, they retaining its bran and coarser portions for stock

feed. When the flour is sold at wholesale rates it brings about as much as the wheat itself would do. But on flour in ten, twenty-five or fifty-pound lots a higher price is paid and a larger profit made. The greatest advantage is that when the bran and mill feed are kept on the farm very little that takes from soil fertility is removed. If wheat is sold largely bran and mill feed should at least be bought in equal proportions.

Keeping Stock Well Bedded.

Sheep will work down a big pile of straw into good manure if a little is thrown under them every day. Their droppings mixed with straw get up a gentle heat after the pile grows to a foot or more in thickness. In the very coldest weather a well enclosed barn basement will not freeze where sheep are bedded thus. It is not bad way to keep other stock excepting milch cows, which can hardly be trusted to keep themselves in condition for milking without the daily removal of all excrement, so that the cow need never get herself bedded with her own solid or liquid droppings.

Secure Good Out Seed.

The oat crop last season was generally poor, and the oats were light as well. It will be hard in many cases to get plump, full weight seed, but this is important to prevent the next crop from further deterioration. It is better when feeding oats to winnow out the heaviest and save for seed. If oats are threshed by hand, the heaviest and plumpest come out first, while some of the lightest can hardly be separated from the chaff. This is really a good way to secure the best oat seed out of any given crop.

Breeding Hornless Cows.

In the breeds of cattle which naturally have horns, the process of dishorning after one or two generations produces progeny that are naturally mooley. The shape of the head is also changed when dishorning is done at an early age, and with it the character of the animal. The more active and nervous the breed the greater is the need of breeding it into the mooley, especially as this is done without apparent injury to the other and more valued characteristics.

Salt For Fruit Trees.

An occasional heavy dressing of salt in the apple orchard greatly increases its productivity. Salt is a solvent, and makes all plant food in the soil more available. It also increases the moisture of soils, and more often than almost any other crop fruit trees suffer from drought. Phosphate often goes into insoluble forms in the soil. It is nature's way of locking it up to prevent waste. There is no cheaper way to unlock it for any crop than to use salt freely.

Hints to Housekeepers.

For an aching tooth, saturate a piece of cotton with ammonia and lay it on the tooth.

A good rule is to use pastry flour whenever baking-powder is used and bread flour with yeast.

Thick sweet cream sweetened and flavored, and thickened with a little flour or corn starch and baked between two crusts, is excellent.

For stomach worms in a child, mix one teaspoonful of powdered sage in two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and give a teaspoonful every morning.

Lamp chimneys may be cleaned by holding them over the steam from a teakettle, and then rubbing them with soft cloth. Polish with newspaper.

Ribbons and other silks should be put away for preservation in brown paper, as the chloride of lime used in manufacturing white paper frequently produces discoloration.

Iron rust may be removed from marble by taking one part of nitric acid to twenty-five parts of water and applying it carefully to the spots. Rinse off with ammonia and water.

To take the rust out of steel, rub the steel with sweet oil in a day or two rub with finely powdered unslaked lime until the rust all disappears, then oil again, roll in woolen and put in a dry place, especially if it be table cutlery.

Scrubbing brushes should be kept with bristles down and they will last twice as long; common sense will tell you if you stand them the other way the water will run down and soak into the back, loosening the bristles, whether they be glued or wired.

A young housekeeper asks for something that will remove indelible ink stains. Cyanide of potassium, which is a deadly poison, and must be carefully handled, will remove some stains of so-called "indelible" ink. Get directions for its use from the apothecary where you purchase the preparation.

A sickroom screen should be made very light, so it can be moved easily. A clothes-horse will answer for the frame. Buy a couple of tubes of dark-green, thin with linseed oil and a little turpentine, and with a flat bristle brush paint the light wood frame. Dark green silos, tacked on one side firmly to the wooden frame, will shut out light. On the other side you can pin up one picture at a time. If there is color in that one picture, so much the better. The nearer you make your sick room screen like the screen an artist uses in his studio, the better for the recovery of the sick child. The use of this screen is to rest and protect the eyes. The use of the picture is to amuse the sick child.

TEACHING LIONS.

A Celebrated Lion Tamer Says the Beast Is Not Very Intelligent.

The lion tamer, Darling, is a highly intelligent young man, who, born in the United States, went to Germany in his youth. In Hamburg says Harper's Weekly, he associated with a leading firm, the Jamrach, of Germany, and so, having animals in his charge, became familiar with handling them. Travelling for the business, he made frequent visits to Africa and Asia, collecting animals. In a commercial sense, considering lions and tigers as cattle to be bought and sold, he became thoroughly acquainted with their ways and instincts. Certainly it was the only school where such quiet mastery over savage animals could be acquired.

"It is a very long business," said Mr. Darling; "all my animals have been two years in training. Why, it takes all of two months to make a lion sit in a chair, and stay there. I cannot vaunt general intelligence in lions; it is rather individual. I have had some fine young lions, superb in body, that had no brains. Not wicked or cross, but simply stupid. It was a tendency to forget to-morrow all that had been acquired for months before. But I can't always tell. Leo is my best pupil. He never was ugly, but once I gave him up and sent him off, he was so dull; then took him to school again; and I know no lion second to him now in intelligence and docility. This is the point. A lion doesn't want to do things. He just doesn't want to. Now you must make him. Punish him, and you make him your enemy; afraid of you, and he gets worse, not better. I coax him and talk to him in English, for English is the best language for communicating with the lion. The velocipede are difficult tricks. Not one lion in a thousand can be taught to keep his balance. They mostly tumbled off. Perhaps in that performance their highest intelligence is called into play. The velocipede requires a careful lion, and I have just the right one. It is nice work to get the exact pose and to keep it; but what gave me the most trouble is the chariot performance. A lion must have had an original contempt for that kind of business. You see I am busy harnessing up one lion while the others are perfectly free. The art has been to make the rest of them come up of their own accord. For months I had one lion tearing round alone, and the rest scattered about. Now they all come up to time. They don't want to, but they must. It is patience, kindness, making them not afraid of me—for I am not afraid of them—that has done the business. I have rehearsals all the time, for the animals must be constantly at work so as not to forget. The whelps are coming on fast; one, I think, shows great intelligence. I feed them eight pounds of beef a day for the big ones and six for the smaller ones, and they take their supper after the performance."

"You cannot reward your lions for good behavior, like you would a horse, with a lump of sugar or a carrot?" "No; they despise sugar, but love beef tea. But if they behave very well, I give them during the performance a little tidbit of meat, and Noro would think I was not doing the right thing with him if he didn't get his morsel. My whips indicate the positions for the animals. You could not hurt a lion, who has a tough hide, with a lash, but a whip acts as a protection. You might belabor a lion with a big stick, and he would not feel it. But he does not fancy a stick, the point of which, like a spear, is held in his direction; so if one threatened me, I could keep him off. An act I had to give up was where a lion rose and put his fore-paws on my shoulders. The claws are very sharp, and any display of endearment would cut through my coat, and wound my shoulders, and a new coat every night was too expensive. All the lions are fond of me, and we respect one another."

Street Car Courtesy.

A swallow-faced woman, with a wealth of freckles on her long nose, entered an Austin street car. There were eight or ten well-dressed gentlemen in the car, but none of them showed any inclination to give her a seat. After she waited a reasonable time she, remarked with asperity:

"If any of you galsots air waiten for me to squin in your laps, you are a sucked in crowd, for I want you to understand I am a lady from the ground up."

A dread that she was not in earnest about not sitting in their laps caused six of the gentlemen to leave the car.—Texas Siftings.

The St. Anthony Stone.

In the Church of St. John, at Pisa, Italy, there is a piece of stone heavily marked with red, blue and yellow spar, the lines representing an old man with heavy white beard with a bell in his hand seated beside a small stream. To the worshippers at St. John's it is known as the St. Anthony stone, the picture upon it being a perfect likeness of that saint, even to the minor details of tunio and bell.

All for Himself.

When the average man says frankly, "I can't afford it," you will usually find, on investigation that it is something that his wife wants instead of something that he wants himself.—Somerville Journal.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

—Fire at Mellen caused a loss of \$12,000.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell died near Monticello, aged 92 years.

—Milwaukee ranks fifth city in the ownership of lake tonnage.

—Rev. Theodore Schuitler, of De Pere, died suddenly in St. Louis.

—The Rev. J. C. Caldwell, a Presbyterian clergyman, died at La Crosse.

—A Haines girl attempted suicide because she was not allowed to go skating.

—Thieves stole a valuable horse, harness and sleigh of Frank Eklon, in Hudson.

—Mrs. M. Ewen has mysteriously disappeared from Two Rivers. She was 71 years old.

—The lieutenants of the Vaisseau guards resigned rather than go to Camp Douglas again.

—Dr. George W. Fay, of Menasha, was thrown from a sleigh, breaking his left thigh.

—The total loss by fire in Beloit in 1890 was \$53,740. The total insurance paid was \$34,351.

—C. S. Weston, a pioneer of Oshkosh, dropped dead of heart-disease in his place of business.

—Louis Schneider, a saloonkeeper, drowned himself in an old cistern, while mentally deranged.

—J. A. Young, of Brodhead, is said to have sold ninety-three Wisconsin pearls in London for \$11,500.

—Adam Heider fell from a lumber track at Marshfield, and received injuries from which he may die.

—Adj. Gen. Burchard advises that a militia company be organized in the northwestern part of the state.

—Beloit and Chicago parties asked for a street railway franchise at the meeting of the Beloit common council.

—Nicholas McGlaughlin, aged eighty-three, an old resident of Beloit, died there of progressive paralysis.

—The question of the removal of the Barron County Court House from Rice Lake to Barron is soon to be voted on.

—Joseph and Willie Barren, ten and twelve, of Cassville, were drowned in the Mississippi while playing on the ice.

—Gustav Faust and Thomas Devers, both of Milwaukee, were appointed on Gov. Tick's staff, with the rank of colonels.

—The Rev. S. D. Pinford, at one time rector of St. John's church, Portage, is doing missionary work at Puyallup, Wash.

—It was decided in the Circuit Court at Eau Claire, that the improvement bonds issued to the amount of \$100,000 were valid.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pachen celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Clinton. They have resided there for forty years.

—An attempt to wreck a freight train on the Lake Shore road, near the combined locks at Appleton, was made, but unsuccessfully.

—Among the soldiers who were wounded at the battle of Wounded Knee, was R. J. Nolan, a private who enlisted in Appleton, and whose parents live in that city.

—Dr. Kemper, of Oshkosh, made a new demand in court for the possession of his daughter, Agnes, the heroine of a late Minneapolis sensation.

—Ernest Hraditz, an employe of the Gas company, in Milwaukee, fell from a scaffold thirty feet to the ground, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

—In the death at Manitowish of Linas Lawrence, the coroner has returned a verdict that the beating which he received at his son's hands was not the cause of his death.

—Robert Nimock, who died at Dayton, was a veteran of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteers. He lost a leg in the service at Decatur, Ga., and served a time in Andersonville prison.

—John Schmidt, who abandoned his home in the town of Wausau, died at the Janesville hospital, leaving over \$1,000 in his trunk. His family were notified, but they refused to take charge of the body.

—Dr. P. C. Winkler, of Westfield, circulated scurrilous stories about several ladies of the town. A delegation of citizens waited upon him and ordered him to leave the town by the first train.

—In attempting to alight from a moving train in Milwaukee Louis Klausman, aged 13 years, fell under the wheels and had his legs cut off above the knees. He died from his injuries three hours later.

—Christ Klein, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was run over by a train in Milwaukee and died from his injuries. He was fifty-five years old and served in the First Pennsylvania Artillery during the war.

—The body of one infant one month old was found in a bag of rags at a mill in Appleton. The bundle was received from Chicago. The body was dried and shriveled, and has evidently been dead six months.

—Michael Fogarty, of Milwaukee, who grew so violent in the belief that he had secured judgment for \$40,000 against the American Express Company (that he was locked up for safe keeping, has been adjudged insane.

—Chas. J. Brown, of Marinette, secured 100 acres with 2,000,000 feet of standing timber during the recent fire at Wausau. He remained in line about forty-two hours and was the seventeenth one to present his papers.

—All the Milwaukee County offices were turned over to the Democrats without ceremony of any kind. The only innovation was by Sheriff Walsh, who raised the flag over the jail and moved his family into the building.

—Attorney-General-Elect O'Connor announced the appointment of James L. Clancy, of Stoughton, to be Attorney-General.

—Three weeks ago Linas Lawrence, an old citizen of Manitowish, was severely beaten by his son, who is a big, burly man 30 years of age. Since then the old man has been confined to his bed, and was gradually failing. He is dead now. Mr. Lawrence was 82 years of age, and was born in Vermont.

—Herman Puntleat, a young wood-chopper employed in a camp near Clintonville, cut one of his feet badly. A companion assisted him part way home and went ahead to get assistance. When he returned only blood and pieces of clothes were to be seen. The young man had been devoured by wolves.

—The first annual report of the Superintendent of the Public Nationalities in Wisconsin shows that since the institution was opened last February 123,003 persons have availed themselves of the opportunity for taking free baths. Of a number 14,535 were females. The attendance during the month of June was 20,837.

—The Citizens' Alliance, which Robert Schilling and ex-Congressman Smith have organized as a successor to the Union Labor party, and which is designed to act in harmony with the Farmers' Alliance, has decided to remain a member of the Kansas organization. The Milwaukee organization advocates the building of municipal gas works and the city control of street railways.

—About two years ago Casper Becker, of Sheboygan, lost a gripack in Milwaukee which contained certificates of deposit for over \$500. He could not tell where or how it was lost, became demoralized, and was finally sent to the insane asylum at Oshkosh, where he now is. A few days ago the landlady of a private boarding house in Milwaukee notified the Sheboygan police that a satchel containing valuable papers had been found, and investigation shows the property to be that of the insane man.

SUNDAY READING.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF MANKIND.

The Battle of Life—What Need We Fear?
—How to Find Rest—Other Items.

The golden fingers of the stars
Wrote on the moonlight's silver bars
Sweet words, by boyish fancy seen
When flowers bloomed fair, and earth was green.

My angel sister's message seemed
The glowing lines of which I dreamed;
In gentle admonition given
From her bright seat in highest heaven.

That dear home-valley now I see,
There broods a night's solemn mystery;
Once more the lofty pine trees rise
Above the silent worshiper!

Mist-muffled still the river flows
Where shone the rainbow, breathed the rose,
And from the shade by yon white wall
I seem to hear my mother call.

Oh! joy, 'tis there, it gleams afar,
The finger of my brightest star;
I'm held—the spell is even such
As though I felt an angel's touch!

Fair star! you magnetize my thought,
While memory to me has brought
That dear Diana-face to shine
In radiant glory half divine.

Untroubled, constant and serene,
In peaceful slumber, the evening scene
Care, weariness, they fade away—
Celestial vision stay, oh! stay.

—G. B. Griffith, in Banner of Light.

The Battle of Life.

Half the battle of life consists in keeping up a cheerful spirit. When depression comes, and the clouds, when the spirit is loaded with dreading pain, all work becomes a drudgery, and life is a burden and difficulty. Whatever is done is carried on under compulsion, with a wish that it could be avoided, and a feeling of pleasure—if so mournful a kind of congratulation can be called a pleasure—that it is at last completed. And even if because there is will-power enough to drive it along, and favorable circumstances enough to make it successful—it will afford but little satisfaction, for the spirit will be loaded with forebodings, and the mind be full of the prophecies of coming evil. If any good work be well done, it must be amid buoyancy and hope. With this spirit, no matter how hard the task may be, or how unpromising, there will be energy enough given to it, and that faculty of skill and tact that, unless the hindrances are invincible, will carry it through to a good end. Our religious work very often lags and fails, not because we are not earnest in it—perhaps we expend unnecessary labor on it—but because it is done under a cloud. Hope is wanting. There is no enthusiasm—no spring and eager on-looking and vision of inevitable accomplishment. But if the heart is bright, it will be able to go cheerfully through any experience, and also bear its disappointments, rejoice in its tribulations, and not only believe, but know, that God makes all things work together for good to those who love him. It is not possible—not for all of us—all the time. Moods are many, and we are liable to fall into dull ones sometimes; but it ought to be a part of our Christian effort to drive away the clouds, if possible, and turn to the beautiful and inspiring light.—United Presbyterian.

How To Find Rest.

If anyone is restless there is a cause for it. There is no use of reading books or of longing for rest in order to get it. Christ says: "Learn of Me, and ye shall find rest." If we learn of Him as our teacher, and take lessons of Him how to live, we will obtain rest. It is the same thing He meant when he said: "Take My yoke upon you"—not a burden, remember. What is a collar to a horse? Is the yoke of the horse a burden? No, the collar is what helps him to bear the burden easily. Christ saw men borne down with burdens. He said: "Try life as I live. My yoke is easy, and therefore My burden is light." Instead of Christianity adding to the burden, it is the secret of the amelioration of life. It enables one to take the burdens of life without finding their weight. He actually goes on to specify what we are mainly to learn of Him. "For I am weak and lowly in heart." Do you see the connection between being meek and having rest? Most are not meek and lowly in heart. Many worry, thinking they are not in their right place; that they have been looked down on, and at night they are bitter and lose their rest from wounded pride and from imagining people are slighting them. These things would be impossible to us if we learned of Christ and were meek and lowly in heart.—Professor Drummond.

Self-Denial.

When Agassiz visited Oken, the great German naturalist, the latter showed the young student his laboratory, his cabinet, his magnificent library and all his varied costly apparatus. At length the dinner-hour approached. Oken said to Agassiz: "Sir, to gather and maintain what you have seen uses up my income. To accomplish this, I have to economize in my style of living. Three times in the week we have meat on the table. On the other days we dine on potatoes and salt. I regret that your visit has fallen on a potato day." And so the naturalist, with the student Oken, dined on potatoes and salt. If a student of science can practice such self-denial, what should we expect of him who labors to spread the gospel of a cross-bearing Jesus?—Times of Refreshing.

Wealth No Blessing.

There is a burden of care in getting riches; fear in keeping them; temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them.—M. Henry.

The Kitchen of the Church.

The mission chapel has become a kitchen where the church does its sloppy work. Hundreds and thousands of churches in this country—gorgeously built and supported—upon bright and sunny days are half full of worshippers, and yet they are building mission chapels, because by some expressed or implied regulation the great masses of the people are kept out of the main audience room. Now, I say that any place of worship which is appropriate for one class is appropriate for all classes. Let the rich and the poor meet together the Lord, the Maker of them all. Mind you, I say that mission chapels are a necessity, the way churches are now conducted; but may God speed the time when they shall cease to be a necessity. God will rise up and break the gates of the churches that have kept back the masses. And who be to those who stand in the way? They will be trampled under foot by the vast populations making a stampedee for Heaven.—T. DeWitt Talmage, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A Few Truths.

The womanliness which has sweetness and strength on the one side and tact and self-control on the other, is not easily overthrown. The true past departs not; nothing that was worthy in the past departs. No truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.

The golden beams of truth and the silken cords of love, twisted together, will draw men on with a sweet violence, whether they will or not. He who in questions of right, virtue, or duty sets himself above all ridicule is truly great, and shall laugh in the end with true mirth than ever he was laughed at.

The gratification of curiosity rather forces us from uneasiness than confers pleasure; we are more pained by ignorance than delighted by instruction. Curiosity is the thirst of the soul.—Sel.

Taking Children to Church.

Children should be taken to church once every Sunday, not more until they desire it, says Elizabeth Robinson Scovill in The Ladies' Home Journal. The habit is invaluable, and this invests it with the charm of association. The remembrance of the father's reverent manner, and the mother's earnest devotion, the stillness and the calm of the sacred atmosphere, will form a chain too strong to be broken, to bind them in after-life to the service of God's house.

Casting Stones.

"It was my custom in my youth," said a celebrated Persian writer, "to rise from my sleep, to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night as I was thus engaged, my father, a man of practiced virtue, awoke. 'Behold,' said I to him, thy other children are lost in slumber, whilst I alone am awake to praise my God.' 'Son of my soul,' said he, 'it is better to sleep than to wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

Discard Thoughtlessness.

If there is any place where the thoughtlessness is utterly inexcusable it is where, through it, we strike unnecessary pain into the lives of others. No thought is too deep, no care is too great, no self-restraint too strong to enable us to avoid adding to the burdens and sorrows and sufferings that already afflict mankind.

The Reason Why.

Why is it we fail to have God on our side so manifestly when we go forth to battle? Isn't it because we have been so little on God's side in the secret of His presence? If we would be remembered of God in our struggles against sin, and in our service for God, then God must be remembered of us in His secret presence.

Ineffable.

Though the trifler does not chronicle his own vain words and wasted hours, they chronicle themselves. They find their indelible place in that book of remembrance with which the human hand cannot tamper, and from which no being save One can blot them. They are noted in the memory of God.—Rev. J. Hamilton.

The Bible and Truth.

Dr. Broadus says: "The main support of all individual Christian life, the mainspring of all high Christian work, must be the truth of God. Truth is the life-blood of piety. Truth is always more potent and more precious when we draw it for ourselves out of the Bible."

Love and Punishment.

Bless God for every twig of His rod, every drop in His cup. He holds the rod and the cup in the same hand by which He gives you Jesus Christ; yea, He afflicts you with the same love with which He gives you any good.

Cheerfulness.

Wonderous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine, grateful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.

A Word From Spurgeon.

God requires not only that thou shouldst do that which is right, but that thou shouldst think that which is right; that thou shouldst love that which is right, ay, and that thou shouldst be that which is right.

Worldly Success Is Naught.

Better fall a thousand times, and fall in everything else, than to attempt to shape for yourself a life without God, without hope in Christ, and without an interest in Heaven.—Sless.

SOME STRANGE ANIMALS.

THEY ARE CURIOSITIES WELL WORTH SEEING.

A Unique Australian Bird—The Laughing Jackass—Flying Foxes—Peculiar Animals and Birds of Ceylon and Their Habits—A Paradise.

The first time the writer made the acquaintance of the laughing jackass was in the bird market of Sidney, Australia, where one was offered for sale confined in a huge wicker cage, but the sarcastic notes of this ludicrous bird were often heard afterward in its wild state singing through the jungle. It is one of the most curious creatures the traveler meets in his wanderings. Mischievous, sly, droll, and without a particle of shyness, what a bird it is! Its plumage is white and black, presenting very little tail, built is provided with a large, gawky head; a well-rounded body, and is about the size of our domestic pigeon. The eyes are very large and gaze boldly at the observer as if to pierce him through, and through. This bird laughs almost like a human being, with a sort of bird malice added, and though his notes are harsh, his merriment is extremely ludicrous and even contagious. One not only laughs at but with him. His rattling articulation forms a tumult of laughter. He is as intelligent as a mink bird or a parrot, and can be taught to articulate words like them, and, we are sorry to say, takes most aptly to profane language. The laughing jackass is of the kingfisher family of birds, but derives its food supply mostly from small snakes. These he seizes just back of the head, and flying high in air drops them upon stony ground, which breaks the delicate spine, after which he quietly devours them piece-meal, and as he thus performs what is considered an important service, he enjoys entire immunity from trap and gun in Australia.

The flying fox is a most peculiar animal, not unlike a mammoth bat. One sees them in surprising numbers in different parts of India especially on moonlight nights. The flying fox is unable to take flight from the ground. By means of its sharp claws, however, it rapidly climbs a tree, from the branches of which it throws itself into the air and skims about by expanding a thin membrane which opens beneath its limbs. It directs its course through the atmosphere with great precision without any vibratory motion. During the day time these animals retire to the seclusion of the forest, coming forth at night with the bats and owls. They sleep hanging head downward from the branches, to which they adhere by the natural hook attached to the points of their shoulders. One also sees in India the flying opossum, which "shoots" across considerable spaces at a high elevation by expanding a thin membrane attached to either side of its body, and which connects the fore and hind legs. This fateful bird of nautical romance is not very generally distributed on the ocean. The writer has seen them in flocks of a score or more on the borders of the Arctic circle, on the voyage from Tasmania to Southern New Zealand. The peculiarity of the flight of the albatross is obvious to the most casual observer. It scarcely ever piles its wings in a vibratory manner, but sails upon the wind in any direction it chooses, though with mysterious power propels it, with or against the wind, who can say? If for a moment the bird partially alights upon the water to seize some object or prey there is a trifling exertion evident in rising again until a few feet in height is attained, when all visible effort ceases. The albatross is armed with a tremendous beak from six to eight inches long, ending in a sharp pointed hook of great hardness and strength, the most terrible weapon attached to any of the feathered tribe. The average bird of this species measures three feet in length of body, while the spread of wing from tip to tip is ten feet, and often eleven feet. The web feet expanded are seven inches across. In color the albatross is slate white. Ermine itself is not whiter than the breast of this bird, which lives in the air and bathes constantly in the sea.

The forests of the luxuriant island of Ceylon are remembered with special pleasure, though the usual tropical pests are not wanting there. Beetles, dragon flies, cockchafers, locusts, centipedes, vicious spiders and voracious mosquitoes abound. Here the curious home of the tailor-bird, which sews leaves together and builds a dainty nest inside of them, was seen, also the self-constructed home of the weaver-bird, with an entrance tube over two feet in length. The peacock was here found wild, the male bird in all its wealth of mottled splendor. Storks, ibises and herons flew over the lagoons, and the cooing of the gentle wood-pigeon reached the ear in the "quiet moments. While some large and brilliant flowers bloomed on trees, others very sweet and lovely caught the eye among the profligate undergrowth. In the distance was heard the trumpeting now and again of the wild elephants who keep a long way from human habitation in the daytime, but occasionally raid the rice plantations in the night, being especially fond of this article in its green condition. One moves watchfully in the jungle and stops with care, lest he should rouse some poisonous snake and suffer from its dangerous fangs. Vivid colors flash before the eyes caused by the brilliant plumage of the feathered tribe among the overhanging branches while occasionally the keen voice of the Ceylon thrush rings upon the ear like the startled scream of a young child. The jungles, and, indeed, all outdoors on this beautiful island, seemed like a conservatory of exotic birds, tropical plants and flowers, where in the still moments the leaves tremble and vibrate like the strings of an Aeolian harp, and the atmosphere is heavy with the fragrance of blossoms tended only by the hand of nature.

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MARVELS OF SURGERY.

The Skilled Operator Can Patch and Rebuild the Human Body.

So life be left in our bodies, no matter if they be hacked or howed or maimed or broken, the surgeon will set hopelessly about the work of repair. The process of grafting animal tissue is now carried to such an extent that the deficiency of one creature is made good by taking a piece or part of another. A disfiguring birthmark on the face of a child was recently neatly cut away, and a patch of skin taken from the arm of the mother was transplanted to cover the wound. A man so frightfully burned as to lose the greater part of his epidermis was successfully recovered with frog skin. Recovery will have a double meaning henceforth for him. Oculists have taken the cornea from the eyes of rabbits, cats and dogs, to replace and make good the vision of human beings. That wonderful fibre, the nerve, has also yielded itself to the skillful touch of science. The nerves may be patched and pieced. The nerves of brutes have been successfully joined to the stumps of severed nerves of men. Baldness may be cured by grafting. A New York physician has recently repaired ravages of this kind by first taking grafts from the patient's own scalp, where time had spared his locks, and afterward taking the supply by portions taken from the head of another person, doubtless selecting hair of the proper color. "These grafts were doubtless cut up by means of a punch, and included not only the thickness of skin, but also subcutaneous tissues beneath, which left them fully a quarter of an inch thick. Holes corresponding in size to those left after the removal of the grafts were, of course, made in the scalp for their reception. All the grafts united well, without suppuration or untoward results, and bore hair luxuriantly." Even the bones, where they have been splintered by accident or destroyed by disease, may be replaced with better bones and become incorporated with the complete osseous structure.

In the light of such surgical achievement the mysterious creation of woman in the Garden of Eden loses a part of its incomprehensibility. "The hurts and ailments of our poor humanity are helped and healed with a skill that approaches magic. As Prospero could set his goblins at work to grind the joints of his enemies with dry convulsions, and to shorten their sinews with aged cramps, so the good musicians of the scalpel can now undo the demoniac work of the goblins, who apparently have never left off grinding men's joints and shortening their sinews. In these days of wonderful scientific discovery the surgeon easily keeps step with advancing knowledge.

Men Who Paint Their Beards.

Every day I meet with dyed boards, says a New York correspondent. If they only knew what frauds they seem and how ghastly they look they would shave off the atrocious and apparent lie and then, as the man mentioned in holy writ did, go to Jericho until their beards grow out again of the color nature intended them to be. There is no more pronounced case of self-deception than that of the man with the dyed beard. He thinks that he deceives everyone, but he deceives only himself. Nature furnishes exactly the color of hair that is in harmony with the complexion of the person on whose face or head the hair grows. When the hair is dyed the contrast between the artificial colored beard and the complexion is violent, and the fact that dye has been used is apparent. You never saw a man with a dyed beard who was remarkable for ability in any business or profession. It does not make a gray-bearded man look younger to paint his beard a purple black. It really makes him look older; it emphasizes every wrinkle; it gives a ghastly hue to his skin, and it is a sign of fraud that every one can read.

Foul Play.

The turkey stalks along the walks and gayly gobbles in his glory, He little knows That by his loom He'll soon be hanging, limp and gory.

The Worst of All.

Many an ailment from kissing starts, But of most the maladies It causes, not one's more serious than What is known as heart disease.

An Illuminated Cat.

An illuminated cat is among the curiosities of the patent office at Washington, D. C. It is made of paste board or tin painted over with phosphorus, and is intended to frighten away "rats and mice and small deer" in the darkness of cellars and garrets.

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REVOLUTIONARY GIRLS.

When the revolution broke out the Van Alostines, with numerous other families, inhabited the lovely Mohawk valley. A fairer landscape did not exist, but despite its beauty it soon became the theater of stirring and bloody scenes. It was the battle ground where the Indian waged relentless warfare on the patriot settler, and every rod of it was trodden by the wily and sanguinary foe. The people who then dwelt in this region were a mixture of hardy New Englanders and of Dutch, the Van Alostines belonging to the latter race; but all were equally brave, the women vying with the men in deeds of heroism and devotion.

Mrs. Van Alostine, the mother, had passed through some of the most thrilling scenes of colonial history, and, dwelling on the New York frontier in the midst of savage alarms, she had reared a family of fifteen and lived to count almost 100 years of life. Her oldest daughter, Betty, was a child who inherited her mother's bravery and determination. She was still in her "teens" when Sir John Johnson, the famous Tory leader of the Mohawk valley, descended on the patriot settlement at the head of a band of Tories and Indians intending to complete the work of devastation which Brant had inaugurated the previous year.

Everybody had cause to fear these merciless marauders, who sometimes plundered friends as well as foes, and it was expected that the Van Alostines, being staunch patriots, would be among the first visited by the invaders. During Brant's invasion the family had been compelled to seek safety on an island in the river near by, and, from the shelter afforded by this retreat, see the houses of their neighbors in flames, their own home being spared by a miracle.

When it was known Sir John and his army were actually on the march the suffering patriots began to quit their homes.

"You won't go this time, will you, mother?" asked Betty, her eyes kindling with indignation as she looked up into her mother's face.

"We haven't decided what to do," was the mother's reply. "We will know to-morrow, if we are spared till then."

That very day, just as the sun was sinking behind the lovely hills of the Mohawk, a band of yelling Indians burst upon the little settlement, and in a few moments the Van Alostines were surrounded. Escape was not to be thought of now; it was too late.

Mrs. Van Alostine knew that it would be useless to argue with the savages, and thought the best way to deal with them would be to let them have their way so long as they did not attempt any personal indignities. In a short time they swarmed into the house, breaking everything breakable, and the mother saw her most valued articles, nearly all of which had been brought from the old homestead in Holland, demolished and the floor strewn with the fragments. In vain did the girls try to save from destruction a handsome mirror. In response to their pleadings the savages led in a colt from the family stables and compelled it to walk over the glass, wrecking it completely, after which they placed the frame around the animal's neck.

There was one article which Betty Van Alostine was guarding with watchful eye. This was a new hat which her father had brought her from Philadelphia, and, being a present, it was highly prized. At the first alarm she had placed it in a basket which she had secreted in the darkest recesses of the closet, in hopes that it might escape the Indians' eyes.

But alas for Betty's care, the red searchers opened the closet, and in a moment the basket was brought forth and a young warrior was making off with the trophy when the patriot girl bounded after him and seized the property.

"You can't have my things!" exclaimed Betty, as the Indian turned to resent the interference, and then a sharp struggle ensued, which was watched with delight by the other marauders, who left their work of plunder and gathered round the pair.

Betty Van Alostine was a stout girl, used to the hard knocks of border life, and the warrior soon discovered that he had no mean antagonist. He was forced to relinquish his hold on the basket, which Betty did not give up for a moment, and all at once he found himself sprawling on the ground, having been pushed down by the determined girl, who bore her hat off in triumph to the shouts of the red spectators.

Having regained possession of her property Miss Van Alostine ran off and threw it into a pile of hemp, and when her pursuer, the young warrior, came up she reappeared, ready to renew her defense of the hat. But, abashed by the shouts and derision of his companions, the Mohawk withdrew from the contest and Betty was left in possession of the prize of battle.

She stood guard over the hemp pile until the Indians went away, after destroying everything but the house itself, and when the young warrior looked back he saw her waving at him the one object which, above all others, he wanted as a trophy of the descent upon the house of the "Brave White Squaw," a name which Mrs. Van

also had already earned. From that eventful day Betty's hat enjoyed a notoriety it had not had before, and it is said that long afterward—when the colonies had secured their independence and when Betty had a little household of her own—a Mohawk Indian came to her home and laughingly recalled the gallant defense of the "Philadelphia bonnet." Strange to say he was the same warrior who had tried to carry it off the day the band plundered her mother's house.

But the historic Mohawk valley did not furnish the only girl patriot of the revolution. There is an old saying that Gen. Greene "exchanged his northern laurels for southern willows." It is true that he met with many reverses during his famous campaigns in the Carolinas, and more than once was compelled to flee from a victorious foe; but these defeats do not detract from his greatness.

During one of his retreats, when he had Lord Rawdon at his heels, as it were, Gen. Greene was desirous of sending a message to Gen. Sumter, the "Gamecock of the revolution," who was then on the Wateree with his detachment. Greene was anxious to form a junction with Sumter, believing that combined the American forces might fall upon Rawdon with success, as he had divided his army and seemed to offer himself as an easy prey.

In vain did Greene look for some one to carry the message. The country between him and Sumter was full of Tories who never neglected an opportunity to shed the blood of Whigs, as the patriots were termed. The bravest men in the neighborhood shrank from carrying the dispatch, and Greene was despairing when a young girl presented herself at his headquarters.

"I hear that you want to send a message to Gen. Sumter," said the beautiful stranger. "I will take it to him. My name is Emily Geiger, and I want to do something for my country."

The patriot general was thunderstruck, but at the same time he hailed her proposition with unbounded delight.

"I know the country through which I will have to pass," continued Emily, "and if you trust me with the message I promise to place it in Sumter's hands."

Accordingly Gen. Greene wrote a letter which he gave the fearless girl, at the same time telling her its contents, which she was to communicate verbally to Sumter in case of accident; and with the paper carefully concealed, Emily Geiger mounted her horse and rode away. She had embarked on a dangerous journey, but this did not deter her. Her way led through some unbroken country and over ground infested with British and Tories, and on the second day she was halted by some of Lord Rawdon's scouts who refused to believe her artfully contrived answers and conducted her into their camp.

Confronted by the new danger, Emily Geiger's daring did not desert her. She recalled Gen. Greene's instructions, and when she had been placed in a room, there to remain until she could be searched by one of her own sex, she made up her mind what she would do. A Tory had been dispatched for the woman who was to search the suspected girl, and before he had returned with her Emily ate up Greene's written instructions to Sumter, piece by piece. It was her only hope to escape punishment, if not death, and at the same time keep Greene's designs from becoming known to the enemy.

When the Tory woman arrived Betty Van Alostine was carefully searched, but nothing damaging was found on her person, and, as she refused to disclose the secret she was suspected of having in her possession, the Tories were compelled to set her at liberty. Even then she was released under protest, and when she rode off was secretly followed, but taking a roundabout route she deceived her foes and soon afterward galloped into Sumter's camp, much to the surprise and delight of that officer.

One of the historians of the revolution has truly said that "the salvation of the army was due more than once to the watchfulness and tact of woman," and we have thought to rescue from the annals of that trying period the names of two of its young heroines—Betty Van Alostine and Emily Geiger.

The Uchagating Israelites.

The Israelites are the only people that never changed their religion; all others are renegades or descendants of renegades, as far as religion is concerned. The Israelites preserved their race, language, laws and institutions as no other people have done. The oldest records of the human family are in the first eleven chapters of Genesis, and the oldest written law is that of Moses. The best known book in the world is the Hebrew Bible. David poetized and sang before Orpheus, and Solomon philosophized before Thales and Pythagoras. What does that mean? If anything, it means a special purpose of the Almighty to be realized through this people.—Chicago Israelite.

Consistent.

"That Salto Harkins is the greatest girl for getting bargains at second-hand." "Isn't she? I understand she's going to marry a widower."

A RACE WITH ROBBERS.

EXCITING TIMES IN EARLY IDAHO DAYS.

Joaquin Miller Relates a Thrilling Experience of His Youth in the Wilds of the Great Northwest—Saved by the Merest Chance at Last.

I was lying ice-bound at Lewiston, Idaho, says Joaquin Miller, in a thrilling article in St. Nicholas magazine. Men wanted to send money below to their friends or families; merchants, anticipating the tremendous rush, must get letters through the snow to Walla Walla. Would I go? Could I go?

The snow was deep. The trails, over open and monotonous mountains, were drifted full. Could any living man face the drifting snow and find his way to Walla Walla? At first the merchants had tried to hire Indians to undertake the trip and deliver their letters. Not one could be found to go. When the storm abated a little, the men who kept the ferry across the Shoshonee River scraped off the snow, and cutting down the upheaved blocks of ice made it possible to cross with a horse.

At first I meant to carry only letters. But having finally consented to take a little gold for one merchant, I soon found I should lose friends if I did not take gold for others. The result was that I had to take gold worth nearly ten thousand dollars.

A few muffled-up friends came down to the river bank to see me off. It was a great event. For two weeks we had not had a line from the outer world. And meantime the civil war was raging in all its terrible fury. As I set out that bleak and icy morning, after I had mounted my plunging pony I saw in the crowd several faces that I did not know. There was Dave English, who was hung on that spot with several of his followers, not forty days later; there was Boone Helm, hung in Montana; Cherokee Bob, killed in Millersburg; and also Canada Joe. This last lived with some low Indians a way down the river. So when he rode ahead of me I was rather glad than otherwise; for I felt that he would not go far. I kept watch of him, however. And when I saw that he skulked around under the hills, as if he were going home, and then finally got back into the trail, I knew there was trouble ahead.

But the "Rubicon" was now behind. My impetuous horse was plunging in the snow and I was soon tearing through the storm up the hill. Once fairly on my way I looked back below. Dave English and Boone Helm were bidding good-bye to two mounted cow-boys at the ferry-house. Ten minutes later, as I looked back through the blinding snow, I saw that these two desperate fellows were following me.

True, there was nothing criminal in that. The two highwaymen had a right to ride behind me if they wished. And Canada Joe had just as good a right to ride ahead of me. But to be on a horse deep in the blinding snow and loaded down with gold was bad enough. To have a desperado blocking the narrow trail before you with his two friends behind you was fearful!

I had two six-shooters close at hand under the bearskin flap of my saddle-bag where the gold was. I kept my left hand in my pocket where lay a small six-shooter warm and ready. Once, as the drifting and blinding snow broke away up the mountain, I saw Canada Joe with his head bent down in the storm still pushing on ahead of me at a safe distance. A few moments after, as I crossed and climbed the farther bank of an ugly canon, the two robbers came close enough to halt me. One of them held up a bottle. They evidently intended to overtake me if they could, and propose to be friendly. This I must not allow. I urged my ambitious horse to his best. But to my dismay, as I hastened up a narrow pass I found that I was not far behind Canada Joe. This low-browed black fellow was reported to be the worst man in all that country. And that was saying he was bad indeed.

I was in a tight place now, and had to think fast. My first plan was to ride forward and face this man before the others came up. But I was really afraid of him. It seemed a much easier task to turn and kill the two rear men and get back to town. But, no! No! All this was abandoned almost as soon as thought of. In those days, even the most desperate had certain rights which their surviving friends would enforce.

I was now but a few hundred yards behind Canada Joe. So far as I could find out the robbers were closing in on me. But we had ridden over the roughest part of the road and were within a few miles of the high plateau, so that the wind was tearing past in a gale, and the drifting snow almost blinded me.

Suddenly, I had a new thought. Why not take to the left, gain the plateau by a new route, and let these blood-thirsty robbers close their net without having me inside? I rose in my saddle with excellent aim, the idea, and striking spurs to my brave horse, I was soon climbing up the gradual slope at a gallop. Ah! but I was glad! Galloping galloping galloping. I seemed to hear many horses! Turning my head suddenly over my shoulder, I saw my

two pursuers not a hundred yards behind me. They shouted! I was now on the high plateau and the snow was not so deep. Galloping galloping! Canada Joe—thank Heaven!—was away to the right, and fast falling behind. Galloping galloping! I was gaining on the robbers and they knew it. Fainter and fainter came their curses and their shouts.

And then! Whizz! Crack! Thud! I looked back and saw that they both had thrown themselves from their saddles and were taking deliberate aim.

But to no purpose. Not one shot touched me or my horse, and I reached the first station and, finally, rode into Walla Walla, with my precious burden, safe and sound.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

According to M. Brillouin's police detectives' photography, the ear is the most important factor in the problem of identification.

Every year a layer of the entire sea, fourteen feet thick, is taken up into the clouds. The winds bear their burden into the land and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back through rivers.

Telegraph lines are subject to a great variety of pests. In Rio, for example, there is an orchid that incrusts the wire and causes leakage. In Japan the large web of a spider, dripping with rain or dew, frequently interrupts the traffic, while in Norway a large species of woodpecker raises havoc with the poles.

Heretofore reports in relation to the comparative power of different illuminants, as seen through fog and haze, have been against the electric light. Lately, however, three prominent English scientists say that when the electric light is deprived in a measure of its highly refrangible rays by the haze, its further progress is not more cut down than the light from oil or gas.

Thumping or knocking in a piece of machinery is often hard to locate, and the following has been suggested as a means of discovering the difficulty: A rubber tube about a yard long is used, one end of which is placed in the ear, and the other end passed over the suspected spots. The vibrations from all other parts than the one covered being excluded, it is said to be an easy matter to find the jarring noise.

Prof. H. A. Hazen, in Science, discusses the possibility of dissipating the energy of a tornado by artificial means. He is of the opinion that serious damage may be warded off from a town or a village by an extensive forest to the west and southwest. The electric tension might also possibly be relieved by a properly arranged network of wires and poles placed in the direction of usual approach. "A tornado is exactly the same as a waterspout at sea," he says, "and if ships have broken up such a spout from the concussion produced by the firing of a canon, there seems no reason why the energy of a tornado may not be largely diminished by the explosion of gunpowder or dynamite."

The Story Told Anew.

In the dusk and down a lane
Two walked hand in hand together;
Blow the wind and fell the rain,
Little heeded they the weather.

Cold March winds might storm about,
Warmth within mocked cold without.
Had the road been paved with gold,
They had never seen a shimmer;
Had the stars left Heaven's high fold,
Night to them had grown no dimmer.

Earth, unto its widest hem,
Consisted of four feet for them.
What said he to make her start,
Flush and glow with sudden pleasure?
What could cause the woman's heart
Then to beat a faster measure?

Why did eyelids prone to rise,
Hide the light of glowing eyes?
'Twas the story told anew,
Old, yet never antiquated;
Just the same words—just as few—
Just the case so often stated—
Just the same in every way
As once told in Paradise.
—New York World.

A Political Fable.

Once upon a time, and a very good time it was, too, a trusty watch dog, who was left in the presence of his master, to guard the household, had a struggle with a worthless tramp. The tramp, voracious in the contest and smarting with pain and the sting of defeat, said: "Well, if I cannot beat you I can at least give you a bad name." Thereupon he ran through the streets and byways of the town crying at the top of his voice, so that all might hear, "Bad dog! Bad dog!"

The credulous people, none too nice in distinguishing the differences in sounds and deceived into thinking the dog was "mad," set upon the trusty watch dog and stoned him to death. And the worthless tramp went on his way rejoicing, for that not only had he his revenge for his defeat, but he was in a better plight for getting into the kitchen on his next coming to that town.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Distant Fame.

Brand new poet (to well-known author)—Well, how do you think my poems—particularly the "Epic"—compare with those of Homer, Virgil, Dante or Byron?

Well-known author—My dear sir, your poems will be read when Homer, Virgil, Dante and Byron are all forgotten—(young poet feels properly appreciated)—but probably not until then.—Boston Beacon.

THE GOOD WE MAY DO.

Even the Smallest Seed of Kindness Will Bring a Harvest.

When doing a kind act how seldom one stops to think what the results may be. Yet the simplest act of kindness not infrequently proves to be the foundation stone of high and noble lives. The writer calls to mind an instance where a very simple act of kindness proved to be of lasting benefit to the receiver. One rainy Sunday years ago a little girl was wandering listlessly about a poorly furnished room in her home in search of something with which to amuse herself and help shorten a long and dreary day. Finding nothing to interest her she stepped to a window and began counting the raindrops as they fell on the window sill and rolled off. A lady across the way chanced to see her and thought the child looked lonely. When the rain ceased for a few moments she went into her beautiful grounds and cutting a large bunch of purple lilac blossoms, beckoned to the child to come and get them. The little girl being an ardent lover of flowers appreciated the simple offering more than older people would value costlier gifts, and all the remainder of that gloomy and cheerless day the cluster of purple flowers was a comfort and a pleasure to her.

To her the delicate construction of each tiny petal was a beautiful and interesting study. While thus engaged it occurred to her that painting and faithfully portraying flowers must be a very beautiful occupation. With the thought came a great longing to become an artist. "Why should I not be an artist?" she said. Taking pencil and paper she seated herself before the bunch of lilac blossoms and commenced to draw. At first her efforts were very far from representing the flower she loved so much. However, never getting discouraged, she spent the rest of the day practicing drawing. That was twenty-five years ago. The little girl is now an artist, whose name encircles the globe, whose flower pieces, for beauty and delicacy, have few equals. One thing she never tires of painting is lilac blossoms. When some one spoke of this she replied: "All that I am I owe to these beautiful blossoms, and to the kindness of the lady who gave them to me. For with them came the first inspiration, the first longing to be something above what I was, and the yearning for this pure and refining art. It seems a strange thing to say, that all the love of art I possess was awakened in me by so simple a gift, but so it was."

An Inheritance From the Druids.

The legend of the mistletoe is an inheritance from the religion of the Druids. The cathedral arches under which the Celts worshipped were the spreading branches of the oak, the roof a dense foliage of greenery, and the mistletoe, the mystical parasite of the tree, was a symbol full of meaning, for it was believed to renew its life by some agency differing from that which propagated all other plants, and to exist by a divine power. Here, under the oak, the favorite tree of the Celtic sun-god, at the period of the winter-solstice, priests and people sacrificed white bulls and human victims. The mistletoe was gathered and dispensed in small sprays, to be hung by the worshippers over their doors as amulets against evil and propitiation to the sylvan deities. The Scandinavian legend of the mistletoe, which tells the story how Loki, the god of fire, made the mistletoe the agent of the death of Balder, most glorious of Odin's children, is familiar to all students of the Norse Sagas. The mistletoe continues to be especially cultivated in England for the sale which is always large at Christmas-tide, but the apple-tree has taken the place of the oak, as the soil on which the plant feeds the most generously. The kissing privilege connected with the mistletoe during the days of yule is probably the most familiar relic of its traditions. Both the yule-fire and the mistletoe were of old believed to have special virtue as safeguards against the powers of evil; yet when they became thoroughly embodied in the Christian legend, it was not so much this as their suggestion of the divine power which at Christmas kept the Prince of Darkness and his satellites in abject submission, that gave them their value.—Harpers' Weekly.

She Did Anyhow.

Little Alice (looking over a book of religious pictures)—Papa, what are "Primitive Christians?"

Papa—Why, they are the first Christians, the early Christians—the old ones, don't you know? Your mother can tell you better than I can.

Alice—Then we're not (regretfully) primitive Christians, are we?

Papa—No, no, of course not.

Alice (brightening)—But we get there just the same, don't we, papa?

A Nice Name.

Tourist—What did that long freight train bring to town—a circus?

Prominent citizen—Nope. It brought a Russian family. Ivanovich Stoppin-off Kaupapacatki, his wife and thirty-eight children. They loaded the folk into the first car and filled the rest of the train with their names. I understand that a piece hung out behind and ripped up three miles of track before they noticed it.—Munsey's Weekly.

WHAT FARNELL MEANT.

Origin and Meaning of the Term "Chiltern Hundreds."

In the county of Bucks, in England, is a range of hills known as the Chiltern hills. Years ago these hills were infested with robbers. To exterminate these a steward was appointed, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, a "hundred" in old English law consisting either of 100 hides of land or of 100 free families.

There is a small salary attached to the office of steward, which, of course, is now a sinecure. It is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer. Now, a member of Parliament cannot resign his seat; but if he accepts a salaried office under the crown his seat is vacated, unless his constituents re-elect him in spite of his having a salary. So when a member of Parliament wishes to leave the House of Commons he asks for and obtains the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and so his seat becomes vacant. Having got out of Parliament he resigns the stewardship. So Mr. Farnell meant that he would resign if Mr. Gladstone deemed it best. If more than one M. P. wished to resign and the second one can't wait, he can ask for the stewardship of the manors of East Hendred, Northshod or Hempholme, which are just as good for his purpose.

When Grasshoppers Were Human.

According to an Arab legend, grasshoppers were human beings in an age long before the Muses. When the Muses came and song appeared they were ravished with delight, and singing always, never thought of eating or drinking, until at last, in their forgetfulness, they died. And now they live again as grasshoppers, and this is the return the Muses make to them for their devotion to music: They hunger no more, neither thirst any more, but are always singing from the moment they are born. Never eating or drinking except when they go to destroy the crops of some person or persons who have offended the gods of music, they soon die and straightway go and inform the Muses in Heaven who has honored them on earth, that person getting his share of the good things when he goes to the world beyond.

Sitting Bull's Wives.

Sitting Bull had three wives, two of whom survive him. The name of one of them is The-One-That-Had-Four-Robes. The other seems to have distinguished herself by doing more than a wife's share toward keeping the name of the Bull family upon the Sioux census list and is known as The-One-That-Had-Twelve.

Quick Postal Delivery.

In Paris a pneumatic postal card reaches its destination between an hour and an hour and a half after mailing. A similar card in Berlin is delivered within 35 or 40 minutes after mailing. Since the inauguration of a new system of postal wagons for emptying the mail boxes in Berlin, an ordinary city letter reaches its destination in an hour after leaving the hands of the sender.

Mutual Life Insurance for Cows.

Ashland, Ky., has a mutual life insurance for cows. On the death of a cow of a member the association all the owners of the cows belonging to the company are assessed \$1 apiece, and the loser receives \$30, which enables him to buy another cow.

EYES OPENED BY THE OCULIST.

Created by the eye of the oculist, the eye of the oculist is the eye of the oculist. The eye of the oculist is the eye of the oculist. The eye of the oculist is the eye of the oculist.

WIVES.

Should know how child bearing can be effected without pain, danger and cure their life. Send for book and information. A wonderful discovery.

FOR INFORMATION.

The Workman's Collective Association, [Incorporated] 1000 Broadway, New York City. Send for book and information. A wonderful discovery.

DR. CALVERT, 116 STATE ST., CORNER MADISON.

Specialty, diseases of women and the nervous system. All diseases of the skin, nose, throat, and lungs successfully treated; twelve years' experience. Consultation free. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office 111 Madison St.

WILSON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Is offering a Fine Photo-Graphic Portrait with every dozen cabinet, at \$1.00 per dozen. Children, Family Groups, Bridal Groups, perfect. Open Sunday. Cloudy weather good as usual. Studio, 305 State St., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS.

The Disability bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Veterans who are dependent are included. Also Parents dependent to-day, whose sons died from effects of Army service. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully settled, address:

JAMES TANNER.

Late Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

DR. MILES' NERVINE!

CURES NERVOUS PROSTRATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ETC. ETC. ETC. Samples at Druggists, or by mail 10 Cts. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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"We needed no lawyer then to make the transfer, for I won my wife without losing my inheritance."
"And there goes that confounded

boy as one often sees, having shot and found a partridge in the dark.—
Forest and Stream.

I had made up my mind to the top of the hill just as the dark, when I went a partridge in front of me, and I instinctively raised my gun and fired—at the sound of his uttering, he flew almost over my head, and I could hear his wings occasionally clip the twigs as he darted down the hill up which I came. Listening for an instant in the stillness of the woods, I heard him strike the ground heavily in the ravine at the foot of the hill, and following down quickly I hit the bird with my foot, and picking it up hurried home as proud a boy as one often sees, having shot and found a partridge in the dark—Forest and Stream.

have had bereavements and been
sore in those bereavements are the ones
sympathize with those who have
father or mother or companion or child
friend. What multitudes of us are at
today and in good health and buoyant
this journey of life, who would have been
broken down or dead long ago but for
sustaining and cheering help of our
religion! So we say—"Come!"
well is not dry. The buckets are
empty. The supply is not exhausted.
There is just as much mercy and com-
passion and just as much love and

Grocer.—"Don't buy any more h
rels of apples from that farmer
Clark." Very well, sir. Why? Does
he put the large apples on the top
and the little ones at the bottom?"
Grocer.—"Yes; but he forgets to ind
which is the top, and that's three ti
I've opened the bottoms of barrels
three customers." *Amos*

the Governor. One white and a negro convict are pardoned on Fourth of July, and two white and a negro convict are pardoned on Christmas. The long farmers get the best of this clemency. This I heartily endorse. If fifteen years does not form a man fifty years will not."

A New York contractor pays \$400,000 a year for the purpose of picking over the city's refuse, and

A New York contractor pays the city \$60,000 a year for the purpose of picking over the city's refuse, and makes a handsome profit.

THE ANTIOCH WEEKLY NEWS.
SILVER LAKE CLIPPING.
LAWYER'S OFFICE.
HAINESVILLE WEEKLY BLADE.
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J. J. BURKE,
From the Press of the Antioch News.
Advertisers will find the above four lead-
ing weeklies, the best Advertising medium,
in Northern Illinois.

RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.
Address the Publisher, at Antioch, Illinois

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Morrill, chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, providing for an addition to the White House upon plans suggested by Mrs. Harrison.

REPRESENTATIVE Turner's explanation of the forgery of the letter offering a bribe, which he is alleged to have written to Mr. McGrath of the Kansas Farmers Alliance, is accepted by those who know him, but the general public demands something more definite—the arrest and punishment of the forger for instance. This Mr. Turner says will be done as quick as he can locate the man, whose name he has not made public.

REPRESENTATIVE Anderson, of Kansas, wants to know something about the combine of western railroads now being consummated by Jay Gould in New York, and he has offered a resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain what is being done and to report to Congress. There are a good many other people who agree with Mr. Anderson and it is to be hoped that the information may be obtained.

DEMOCRATIC Senators are very much afraid that the Election bill will again be taken up by the Senate after the financial bill is disposed of but so far as can be learned none of its republican friends appear to have any hope of its ever becoming a law, though they admit their intention to try to get it before the Senate in a few days, but it will be a very difficult job, as the apportionment bill, the pure food bill and the labor bill, to say nothing of the regular appropriation bills will all antagonize it.

THERE are some queer things about this financial matter and some surprises may be in store for the country before it is settled. Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice, who is also chairman of the democratic national committee, has been conferring with prominent democrats, and it is believed that his object is to combine the democrats in Congress in favor of free coinage, which would result in killing off Mr. Cleveland as a Presidential candidate, as he is supposed to stand about where Mr. Harrison does on that subject. Another puzzling thing is that men in both parties who are known to be bitterly opposed to free coinage, are as mum as clams as to what they propose doing. Only three republican Senators—Sherman, Morrill and Hiseock—have spoken against free coinage, and not a single democrat has spoken against it, although a number of them have spoken for it.

MUCH surprise was created by a report from the Committee on foreign Relations which was presented to the Senate recently. After reciting the great importance to this country of the Nicaragua ship canal and the progress made by the company which is building it, recommends that the law chartering that company be amended so as to make the United States Government guarantee the \$1,000,000,000 of bonds which it is estimated will be required to build the canal, in order that the aforesaid bonds may be sold at par. That would certainly be an excellent arrangement for the company but where does Uncle Sam come in. If the concern is profitable the company will, of course, take care of its bonds and retain all the profits, but if it is unprofitable Uncle Sam will have to foot the bills. Inquisitive people are already asking ugly questions but this proposition, which will not get through the House, even if it should adopt it.

COUNTY SEAT ITEMS.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

Another new dry goods store will be started here.

"Pinafore" will be played here soon by home talent.

Ed. Wernick, one of our old citizens recently visited here.

Mrs. Helena Spalding is ill at her home on Grand Avenue.

The Rock Island Railroad will run a line to Waukegan.

Dodge & Son will re-enter the Hardware business at their former location.

Judge Clark is entertaining his brother Hon. R. W. Clarke of Brattleborough, Vt.

H. W. Mullory recently organized a lodge of Modern Woodmen at Long Grove.

W. P. Yeoman has purchased 10 acres in the west part of town for \$3000, of C. Deane.

Mr. Wedge of Milburn is the owner of J. J. Page's former residence on County St.

Mr. Stripe has sold property on the south side to the Washburn-Moen Co. for \$300 per acre.

The place of the late Chas. Dodge has been sold to Mr. Dunlap of Manistee, Mich. for \$3,500.

The Northwestern R. R. Co. will use larger engines on the eight Chicago & Milwaukee passenger trains.

Poles are being put in place for electric street lighting. About 12 miles of wire will connect with these poles.

States Attorney Heydecker and W. L. Farmer were in Springfield this week, attending a meeting of Modern Woodmen.

J. J. Joyce, formerly telegraph operator at S. Evanston died in this city at the home of his mother Thursday evening.

The Illinois Clothing establishment has vacated the old Peoples drug store. It is reported that a Volo firm will occupy the store.

The Northwestern Railroad Co. will lay several side tracks for the accommodation of hundreds of freight trains and are enlarging their yards for that purpose.

The city has agreed to sink two artesian wells of 2000 feet depth for the benefit of the Washburn-Moen Co. and has also agreed to exempt the works from taxation for ten years.

Great excitement has prevailed here since the announcement made Wednesday that the Washburn-Moen Company will locate here. It is one of the largest wire manufacturing plants in the world. Between 200 and 300 acres of land has been secured by the Company near the Sugar Refinery with an eastern frontage of a mile and a half. Large prices were paid to the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Co. and to several individuals owning farming property "along the line."

It is predicted that the location of this factory alone will more than double our population in two years.

WILMOT JOTTINGS.

Another wedding on the north side soon.

Mrs. Hussy, of Chicago, visited with her sister, Mrs. O'Malley last week.

Mrs. J. Sibley has been quite sick for the past week but at present writing is much better.

A number of the school children made Miss Dot Marsh a pleasant surprise last Wednesday night.

Teacher's Meeting.

Programme of teacher's meeting to be held at Antioch, Saturday Jan. 21.

Song.....Miss Corn White.

Arithmetic—Simple Interest.....Miss Genevieve Webb.

Orthoepy.....Miss A. McCredie.

Reading and Thought Analysis—"Sheridan's Ride".....Miss Frame.

Recitation.....Miss Bartlett.

Primary Work.....Mrs. Thorpe.

Civil Government.....Miss Heddie.

Reading Circle Work.....M. W. Marvin.

E. S. Sabin, President
HOMER JAMISON, Secretary

FARM FOR RENT.

I desire to rent my farm in the town of Richmond, 3 miles south-east of the village of Richmond. The farm consists of 121 acres of good improved land with good buildings, wells etc. For particulars enquire of R. Johannott, Antioch, Ill.

NOTICE!

Watches! Watches!!
All that are lovers of good and reliable time keepers, watches and clocks, can buy of me for spot cash, at wholesale prices. All I ask is 6 per cent. over whole-sale list price. You will get from 40 to 50 per cent. discount, which will reduce your time pieces from \$20 to \$10. Please call and I will show you the net price.
T. C. Richardson,
Antioch, Ill.

C. S. SAVAGE, CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.

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All work guaranteed.
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Everything New and of the Latest Styles.
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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

E. H. AMES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office at Residence,
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

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E. S. Sabin, President
HOMER JAMISON, Secretary

A. CHINN, Auctioneer.
J. J. BURKE, Justice.

Chinn & Burke, REAL-ESTATE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

We have for sale a number of desirable Residences, lots and farms in and around Antioch, and will attend to all matters pertaining to the renting, sale and transfer of the same.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, on real-estate and other good security.

INVESTMENTS MADE, Rents etc. Collected on small commission.

Call in and see us in regard to Investments of all kinds, and learn what we can do for you in this line. Let us hear from you if you wish to buy, sell, let or rent buildings or real-estate of any kind.

Yours for Business,
CHINN & BURKE,
ANTIOCH, ILL.

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— DEALER IN —

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS,
WOOL AND MERINO UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS ETC.

All goods selected with care and sold AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

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— AND —

NEW PRICES.

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GROCERIES

— AND —

PROVISIONS:

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER & EGGS.

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Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.
Excelling remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hoarse, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Wound, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Blisters, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Hives at once. Manufactured by the JOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y. Sure Cure for Hog Cholera. FULLER & FULLER, General Western Agents, Chicago, Ill.

THE ILLINOIS BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT CO., OF CHICAGO, is a pioneer Company in conducting its business on the plan of paying the profits to investors in Semi-Annual dividends, instead of hoarding the profits eight or nine years to mature the stock. The investments of this Company are of the same character as ordinary Building Associations, and largely confined to Cook County, MAKING AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT. A FEW MORE SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT PAR, INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF FIRST PAYMENT.

A SAFE & PROFITABLE INVESTMENT!

A Well Conducted Building and Loan Association is a safe and profitable investment for monthly savings, but valueless AS AN INCOME INVESTMENT.

The Illinois Building and Improvement Co., of Chicago,

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This Stock is an excellent investment for limited amounts of Trust Funds.

For particulars etc. Address: H. DELANY, Vice Pres., and Manager, 218 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

YEARS OF VARIED AND SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE

In the Use of OUR
we Alone own
for all Dis-

FOR A LITTLE TIME FREE

REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.

Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair. Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, sent forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TODAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the monopoly of uniform success. ERIC MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

FELT BOOTS 50 CENTS PER PAIR, AT C. O. FOLTZ, ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

MARKED DOWN, A FEW FINE GOODS

IN THE HOLIDAY LINE.

ALSO ON ACCOUNT OF MILD WINTER

Our entire line of Overcoats,

LADIES FACINATORS
AND MANY SIMILAR ARTICLES.

DID YOU TRY OUR

TEA 3 lbs. \$1. 4 lbs. \$1.

they cannot be duplicated in Lake County at the prices.

Will you need a bill of Hardware,
IF SO, GET OUR FIGURES.

Our tin shop is in full blast,
NO SHOP TURNS OUT BETTER MILK CANS.

THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS IS WELL KNOWN.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT, CHICAGO EXCHANGE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMS BROS.,
Antioch, Ills.

M. A. Howard,
— DEALER IN —

FURNITURE.

I KEEP ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE STORE,

AND SELL AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.

BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER WITH OTHER DEALERS,

CALL AND LEARN PRICES.

STORE IN ROGERS' BUILDING,
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

10 PER-CENT DISCOUNT!

In order to reduce our Stock to make room for new Goods.

We will for the next 15 days make a

discount of 10 per-cent
ON CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR,

Gents Furnishing Goods, Caps
AND FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS.

— Just received a full line of —
M. D. Wells & Co., Boots and Shoes,

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

We also carry in Stock a full line of Rubbers & Arotics,
and everything found

IN A GENERAL LINE.
STONE & CO.,

"LEADERS OF LOW PRICES"
ANTIOCH, ILL.